

**The Global Newspaper**  
Printed Simultaneously  
in Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong, Singapore,  
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 18

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Subscription rates: U.S. \$120/yr. (single copies 50¢); Canada \$130/yr.; Europe \$150/yr.; Japan \$180/yr.; elsewhere \$160/yr. (surface mail). Air mail rates available on request. Payment in U.S. dollars only. Please allow 4-6 weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Send no money now. Payment in full is required at the time of subscription. Please allow 4-6 weeks for delivery of new subscriptions. Send no money now. Payment in full is required at the time of subscription.

# Volcano Erupts In Colombia; Thousands Die

**The Associated Press**  
BOGOTA — A volcano erupted in western Colombia overnight, burying a town and melting snow as residents slept. Officials said Thursday they feared at 15,000 to 20,000 people had been killed.

Armero, a coffee farming town of 50,000 people, "doesn't exist anymore," a Red Cross worker, Ramon Duque, said in a radio interview from the town. Officials said 10,000 people had been rescued there.

Armero is about 105 miles (168 kilometers) northwest of Bogota, 30 miles from the Andean volcano Nevado del Ruiz.

Eduardo Alzate, governor of Tolima state, said in an interview with a Bogota radio station: "Caracas at 85 percent of the town is destroyed, and we estimate there are 15,000 deaths."

Colombia's Red Cross director, Ramon Franco, said: "Rescue workers are talking about 20,000 dead. It is an immense tragedy."

The toll would be the worst volcanic disaster since Mount Pelée aimed nearly 30,000 lives in 1902 in the French Caribbean island of Martinique.

A spokesman for the national civil defense, Major Hugo Ardila, said that the toll of wounded was not known.

[Gustavo Esguerra, governor of the department of Cauca, where the eruption occurred, said in a telephone interview: "There could be 20,000 to 25,000 dead but we hope that many of the missing people saved themselves by climbing nearby mountains," United Press International reported from Bogota.]

[The United Nations Disaster Relief Organization said Thursday that rescue workers had recovered 4,000 bodies from the ruins of Armero, and that 15,000 "may have died in that town alone," UPI reported from New York. The organization based its information on reports from the Colombian Red Cross.]

[Several hundred houses were destroyed in the town of Chinchina, near Armero, the UN agency said, and the situation was critical in the towns of Honda and Mariquita, which were in danger of being washed out if a local dam burst because of flood waters. Up to 60,000 survivors would be evacuated from the region, the agency said.]

Fernando Rivera, the pilot of a crop-dusting plane that flew over the area, said an avalanche of mud had destroyed the villages of Sanmaria, Caracelo and Pindalito, which had a total population of about 20,000.

Mr. Rivera said he had seen survivors "clinging to trees they had climbed, some were on roofs that weren't reached by the mud, and even some in a cemetery that had a cement wall around it."

He said in an interview with Caracol that mud had buried farmhouses along a nearby river for 25 miles.

"They have to send in helicopters to save these people," Mr. Rivera said, "because everything is surrounded by mud and there is no other way to get to them."

Ambulances and rescue workers were having difficulty reaching Armero because the mud destroyed the highway and five bridges leading into the town, the Caracol radio quoted civil defense workers as saying.

"The first journalists to arrive in Armero described the scene as 'apocalyptic' and 'Dante-esque,'" One reported that he could "only

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Prime Minister Shimon Peres telling Labor Party members in Tel Aviv of his disagreements with Ariel Sharon.

# Peres Insists Sharon Apologize for Criticism

**By William Claiborne**  
*Washington Post Service*

JERUSALEM — Supporters of Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon, who is under threat of dismissal, negotiated Thursday to avert a collapse of the 14-month national unity government.

Mr. Sharon, whose removal would almost certainly bring down the government, was reported to have approved a new letter of "clarification" of criticism of the moves by Mr. Peres toward Middle East peace negotiations.

After a meeting late Thursday with Mr. Peres, Yitzhak Peretz, a minister without portfolio and member of the four-member Sephardic Guardians religious party in the Knesset, said that he had gained Mr. Peres' approval in principle of a letter of apology in which Mr. Sharon explained six allegations that he made against the prime minister.

Mr. Peretz has been the principal mediator in the cabinet crisis, which began Monday when Mr. Sharon accused Mr. Peres of "base craftiness" and "unequal cynicism" in conducting secret negotiations with Jordan.

Mr. Sharon said they would result in Israeli withdrawal from territories captured in the 1967 June war.

A senior official close to Mr. Peres said that the prime minister was studying the draft and thought that he could accept it "with a few minor changes."

Mr. Peres had said Wednesday that he was going to dismiss Mr. Sharon, a former general and defense minister, who was the architect of Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

A meeting was scheduled Friday between Mr. Peres and the leader of the rightist Likud faction in the coalition, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, to refine the language of the letter, government sources said.

Mr. Sharon expressed regret Wednesday for any remarks that he said may have been "constructed" as an insult to Mr. Peres. But he said his opinions on "substantive political issues" were unchanged.

Mr. Peres rejected the statement as inadequate and said that Mr. Sharon's criticism was "unjustified."

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 2)

# U.S., Soviet Reach Agreement On Curbing Chemical Arms

## U.S. Rejects Soviet Offer On Missiles

**Reuters**  
WASHINGTON — The White House rejected on Thursday a Kremlin proposal that the two countries should reduce their land-based long-range missiles before Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev meet in Geneva next week.

Administration officials said the plan called on the Soviet Union and the United States to reduce their nuclear arsenals by 200 to 300 missiles each as a sign of good faith in arms control negotiations.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said that the latest Soviet proposal on missiles "would not meet our criteria of stability, balance and equity."

The proposal, Mr. Speakes said, would entail relatively fewer warhead reductions by the Soviet Union. The ratio of warheads to targets would move further to Moscow's advantage, and its first-strike capability would be enhanced.

The Soviet Union's main strength is in land-based missiles. The U.S. relies more on submarine-based missiles and bombers.

U.S. officials said the plan would enable Moscow to eliminate 200 or 300 of its oldest and least effective missiles. But the United States would have to cut its Minuteman missile force, the backbone of its land-based nuclear deterrent.

■ **Offer Made Last Month**  
Earlier, Don Oberdorfer and David Hoffman of the Washington Post reported:

The Soviet proposal that each nuclear superpower quickly reduce its land-based intercontinental missiles was first made in the Geneva nuclear and space arms negotiations in early October.

It was repeated last week in Moscow to George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, U.S. administration officials said Wednesday.

There is speculation that the Soviet proposal could be officially unveiled next week as a propaganda ploy when Mr. Reagan meets with Mr. Gorbachev.

The Soviet Union is believed to have about 1,459 land-based intermediate-range ballistic missile launchers, or missiles, while the United States has about 1,032 comparable weapons. The Soviet proposal is for the reduction to be made in launchers rather than in warheads.

In another arms control development Wednesday, U.S. officials revealed that the Reagan administration, in a previously unreported section of its recent Geneva arms proposal, was willing to eliminate most of the Pershing-2 intermediate-range missiles being deployed in Western Europe.

The U.S. proposal calls for a limit on European-based intermediate-range ballistic missiles of 140 launchers on each side, with a warhead limit of about 420 to 450 on each side.

The Soviet side would be expected to deploy all its 140 launchers in SS-20 missiles with three warheads each, for a total of 420 warheads.

The U.S. side, officials said, contemplates 36 single-warhead Pershing-2 missiles, plus 104 ground-launched cruise missile launchers with four single-warhead missiles on each launcher.



Swiss troops taking an oath to provide security for officials in Geneva for the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting next week.

## Accord Due For Geneva Signature

**By Leslie H. Gelb**  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The United States and the Soviet Union are poised to announce at the Geneva summit meeting that they have agreed to combine efforts to halt the spread of chemical weapons, according to Reagan administration officials.

The U.S. officials said Moscow had agreed to the accord on chemical weapons and that the administration had agreed in principle, although they said the Pentagon was continuing to resist giving its final approval. Details on how to put the accord into effect have not been worked out, they said.

Officials said the agreement on chemical weapons was one of several arms-control statements the two sides had prepared for announcement at the end of the meetings next week between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

But administration officials acknowledged that unless there was a major breakthrough on arms control, these measures would not be sufficient by themselves for Mr. Reagan to be able to portray the meeting as a major success.

Because of what they said were continuing uncertainties about reaching an agreement on offensive and defensive nuclear forces, most administration officials continued to play down prospects for breakthroughs in Geneva.

Administration officials familiar with summit meetings noted that statements tilting back and forth from optimism to pessimism were not unusual before high-level meetings. Presidents and their advisers use statements about expectations as part of the bargaining process and as a way of shaping opinion about the results.

The disclosure of an agreement on chemical weapons comes when the United States and the Soviet Union have been negotiating in Geneva to destroy existing stockpiles and cease further production, as distinguished from preventing their spread to other countries. The two sides have been unable to reach such an accord.

The administration has said Soviet troops have used chemical weapons in Afghanistan, and both sides have expressed concerns about Iraq's use of chemical weapons against Iran.

The use of chemical weapons in warfare is banned by the Geneva Protocol of 1925, but there are no restrictions on production and stockpiling.

Mr. Gorbachev, in a visit to Paris last month, advanced what he called the "thought" that the two sides could work on an agreement on halting the spread of chemical weapons as they had developed a treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

The officials said the other arms-control matters, either already settled in principle or on the verge of agreement, included a new and broader understanding on ways to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons; a pledge against using

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 2)



Terry Waite during a news conference in West Beirut.

# Envoy Cites Progress On Hostages in Lebanon

**By Nora Boustany**  
*Washington Post Service*

BEIRUT — Terry Waite, the bishop of Canterbury's special envoy, said Thursday that his mission to free four Americans held hostage in Lebanon was making progress.

He pleaded with journalists shadowing him to stay away rather than risk the lives of people involved at a critical point.

Mr. Waite, a special adviser to the Most Reverend Robert Runcie, arrived in the Lebanese capital Wednesday after establishing contact through an intermediary with the group holding the Americans.

Mr. Waite said he had not yet met face-to-face with the group.

"We are in touch in several ways," he said at a news conference in the Commodore Hotel in West Beirut. "Progress is being made and we are moving forward."

Mr. Waite held the impromptu news conference to urge journalists staying there not to tail him and endanger his safety, the lives of the Americans or their kidnappers.

"I would like to make a plea that in not to be followed by anybody because if that happens then it

might jeopardize my own safety and the safety of other people," he said.

"It is extremely important because of the great sensitivity of the situation that I am left totally alone," Mr. Waite said, "because anything I have to do beyond this point would have to be entirely by myself."

Mr. Waite's mission to secure the freedom of four Americans, who appealed to President Ronald Reagan and the archbishop last week to act in their interest, has aroused the interest of the foreign press in Beirut.

American television correspondents flew to Beirut on Wednesday with camera crews to trail the British envoy, who is also an envoy of Pope John Paul II.

Mr. Waite called on journalists to let him get on with his task without undue publicity after he saw cameramen and photographers outside an apartment where he is staying in Moslem-controlled West Beirut.

He left a West Beirut hotel late Wednesday and drove to an undisclosed location escorted by Shiite

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

# Ulster Pact Is Approved By Dublin

**The Associated Press**  
DUBLIN — The Irish cabinet approved on Thursday an agreement negotiated with Britain that is aimed at ending conflict in Northern Ireland.

A brief statement after a five-hour cabinet meeting said: "The government has considered the Anglo-Irish agreement and approved it. No details were given."

Earlier, the British cabinet discussed the final draft of the accord but did not say whether it had been approved.

The agreement is expected to give Ireland a "consultative role" in Northern Ireland's affairs, in exchange for Ireland recognizing long-term British sovereignty over the province.

Such an arrangement has been tried before, in 1974, but collapsed after a two-week general strike organized by Northern Ireland's Protestant majority, which saw it as weakening their union with Britain.

Leaders of the Protestant majority have vowed to resist the agreement, and two rightist lawmakers accused Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of betraying the province.

Irish and British newspapers said the agreement would be signed Friday by Mrs. Thatcher and Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald of Ireland. The papers said it was not known whether the prime ministers would meet in England, Ireland or Northern Ireland.

Mrs. Thatcher refused to say whether the agreement had been approved or whether a summit meeting would take place.

Press Association, the British domestic news agency, said without attribution that the cabinet was believed to have endorsed the agreement.

British and Irish newspapers said that Dublin had won a last-minute concession when London agreed that the secretariat through which Ireland is to exercise its consultative role would be based in Belfast.

Two Protestant leaders, the Reverend Ian Paisley and James Moynihan, have said they would contest the legality of the agreement in the courts, and, if necessary, would resign from elected office to force elections on the issue.

Mr. Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, and Mr. Moynihan, leader of the Official Unionist Party, issued a statement asserting that the British government

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

# Defying Reagan, Senate Votes Asian Textile Quotas

**By Steven V. Roberts**  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The Senate, defying threats of a presidential veto, has approved legislation that would place stringent quotas on textile imports from 12 countries, most of them in Asia.

The vote Wednesday was 60 to 39.

A task force has urged the U.S. to file trade actions against Japan and Taiwan. Page 2.

39. A similar version was passed last month by the House, and a conference must now reconcile the two measures.

The bill would cut textile imports by 30 percent from the two largest sources, South Korea and Taiwan. Products from Hong Kong would be cut 14 percent. Imports from nine other countries, China, Japan, Pakistan, Indonesia, India, the Philippines, Thailand, Brazil and Singapore, would be frozen at 1984 levels.

Senator Daniel J. Evans, the Washington Republican who led the fight against the bill, said he was convinced that President Ronald Reagan would veto whatever bill came out of the conference and that Congress would sustain the veto. A two-thirds vote is needed to override a veto, and the bill's supporters failed to get as much in either chamber.

Sponsors of the measure maintain, however, that Mr. Reagan will ultimately decide to sign the legislation because a veto would hurt Republicans in key Southeastern states in next year's elections.

"The textile industry in this country is in crisis," argued Senator



Daniel J. Evans



Strom Thurmond

a record \$150 billion this year and cost hundreds of thousands of jobs.

Many other bills are working their way through the legislative process, partly because Democrats believe they can use the trade issue against the Republicans in congressional elections a year from now.

Under pressure from the State Department, the Senate altered its original bill to be less restrictive toward China. The administration is concerned that a sharp cut in Chinese imports would harm relations between the two countries and provoke retaliation against American manufacturers.

The House bill is harsher toward China than the Senate version.

Other industries are also looking for help against imports. The bill passed Thursday, unlike the House bill, includes a clause protecting the domestic shoe industry from foreign competition by limiting imports to 60 percent of the U.S. market.

Sensors from copper-producing states added an amendment Thursday that would direct the administration to initiate trade talks with copper-exporting countries in an attempt to limit their share of the American market. That amendment won the votes of two Republican representatives, Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico and Jake Garn of Utah, for the final bill.

# Botha Wants Blacks on Pretoria Advisory Body

**The Associated Press**  
JOHANNESBURG — President Pieter W. Botha asked the President's Council, a parliamentary advisory body, on Thursday to draft plans to add blacks to its membership for the first time.

The 60-member council includes 41 whites, 13 people of mixed racial background and six Asians, and is empowered to resolve disputes among the separate chambers of Parliament that represent those three racial groups.

Meanwhile, the police arrested 718 black strikers at the Baragwanath Hospital in the black township of Soweto, near Johannesburg. Virtually all the strikers voluntarily offered themselves for arrest after leaders of the walkout were detained two days after the strike started.

[In another development, South Africa has suspended mining gold Kruggerand coins, the first tangible sign that anti-apartheid sanctions by Western governments are beginning to hurt, Reuters reported.]

The President's Council was re-

vised in September 1984, when a new constitution took effect creating the new houses of Parliament for the Asian and mixed-race minorities alongside the existing white chamber. The black majority was excluded from representation in the Parliament or the council.

"Reform means new adaptations," Mr. Botha said in a special meeting of the council Thursday. "It means that new circumstances call for a new approach."

Mr. Botha has said in recent months that he is committed to devising some form of power-sharing with blacks in a system that protects the rights of whites and other minorities. He has not offered any detailed plans apart from ruling out a one-man, one-vote system, saying it would mean white abdication.

The president did not advise the council on how many blacks should be included or what powers they should have, saying it was up to the council members to propose the revisions.

In Soweto, the striking Barag-

wanath Hospital workers were arrested after refusing to heed police orders to break up a protest demonstration on the hospital grounds.

A police spokesman said 144 men and 574 women were being charged at a Soweto police station with attending an illegal gathering. The spokesman said they probably would be released and told to appear in court Monday.

In Cape Town, Heather Peterson, the wife of a detained anti-apartheid activist, Robert Peterson, said about 300 jailed activists began a three-day hunger strike Wednesday.

■ **Sanctions Take Toll**  
The organization dealing with exports of gold Kruggerand coins, International Gold Corporation, said Wednesday night that production had been suspended several weeks ago but refused to say exactly when, Reuters reported Thursday from Johannesburg.

The coin, launched in 1970, has helped South Africa export about 43 million ounces of gold on top of

its bullion exports. At its peak in sales, the Kruggerand accounted for up to 12 percent of total gold sales by South Africa, according to economists.

Don Mackay-Coghill, the company's chief executive said that demand for the Kruggerand had been affected by recent import bans imposed by the United States and Japan, both major markets.

■ **Namibia Releases Prisoners**  
Namibia's South-African sponsored administration freed Thursday 22 long-term political prisoners, all members of the South-West Africa People's Organization, Reuters reported from Windhoek, South-West Africa.

Faniel Kozonguize, justice minister in the interim administration set up by South Africa which controls the territory, said their release was a gesture of "peace and reconciliation."

The most prominent of the 22 freed was Elzear Thudadeleli, a veteran nationalist and trade unionist.

**INSIDE**

■ The House voted a new U.S. debt ceiling, averting a federal financial crisis. Page 4.

■ In Manila, many questions surround the upcoming presidential election. Page 5.

■ U.S. congressional panels approved a pact on sharing nuclear technology with China but blocking sales for now. Page 4.

■ Chile's bishops accused the military government of carrying out state terrorism. Page 7.

**WEEKEND**

■ Peter Zadek, at 59 still an enfant terrible of German theater, has taken over the Hamburg Schauspielhaus. Page 9.

**BUSINESS/FINANCE**

■ Beatrix Cos., the U.S. consumer-products concern, accepted a buyout offer valued at \$5.5 billion. Page 13.

■ U.S. retail sales plunged a record 3.3 percent in October, the government said. Page 13.



# Reagan Hoping Dialogue Will Modify Gorbachev's View of U.S.

By Bernard Weintraub  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan believes he will have a significant effect on Mikhail S. Gorbachev's view of the United States through his "personal dialogue" with the Soviet leader at the summit meeting next week, a U.S. official has disclosed.

The official said Wednesday that Mr. Reagan and White House aides believed that results in arms control and reducing regional tensions between the superpowers would be seen in the months after the meeting and not at the meeting itself Tuesday and Wednesday.

"The president very much wants to get at, or to establish, a basic understanding in the mind of the general secretary of what our concerns are," the official said. "Why do we worry about the Soviet program, which of their systems pose the biggest problems, our concept of deterrence and how it can be made more stable."

The official also said Mr. Reagan would seek to discuss the administration's space-based shield against missiles and to convince the Soviet leader "why it is clearly not a visionary whim or a political stunt."

The research program has emerged as a central issue on the summit meeting's agenda. In Moscow, Mr. Gorbachev reaffirmed that the Strategic Defense Initiative would be his main concern at the summit meeting.

In a statement to a delegation of Nobel laureates Wednesday, the Soviet leader made no mention of regional conflicts, human rights or other issues Mr. Reagan intends to raise.

"The most pressing question," Mr. Gorbachev said, "is whether strike weapons are to be or not to be in outer space."



Seeking bipartisan support before his summit meeting with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Mr. Reagan meets with congressional leaders, from left, Robert H. Michel, Republican of

Illinois; Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas; Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas; Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia; and Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming.

The U.S. official said that at the talks lasting more than eight hours in Geneva, Mr. Reagan would seek to influence Mr. Gorbachev's future behavior and dispel some of his negative opinions about the United States.

The U.S. official said President Reagan would point out that the United States has no "animus" toward negotiating with the Soviet Union.

"The president has stated his sense that there is a Soviet attitude of mistrust of the United States, and as he reads their history some

understandable basis for fear of aggression from outside," the U.S. official said.

He added that Mr. Gorbachev appeared to hold "a separate but real belief" that the Reagan administration opposed "the very idea of doing business with the Soviet Union."

The official said Mr. Gorbachev also conveyed the belief that a military-industrial complex dominated the United States and opposed an improvement in U.S.-Soviet ties.

Of Mr. Reagan, the official said: "Each of those things he believes he

can influence in a constructive way by personal dialogue, by his presentation of how he views our interests internationally, how he views their system, how he thinks we should get along, and over the course of 10 or 12 hours, to relieve whatever concerns were based upon the other side's worry of his fundamental convictions about East-West relations."

The official said Mr. Reagan intended to make proposals to Mr. Gorbachev in the four key areas on the meeting's agenda: arms control, bilateral relations, regional is-

ues and human rights. It was unclear if these proposals would go beyond previous ones from the administration.

Asked what the United States thought Mr. Gorbachev wanted to accomplish at the meeting, the official replied, "I expect that it is to judge the leadership of the United States first, to determine the qualities of leadership that he faces."

■ **Gorbachev Persists on SDI**  
Serge Schmemmann of The New York Times reported from Moscow: Diplomats took the statement by Mr. Gorbachev that space-based

missile defense would be his main concern at the Geneva talks to mean that he would not retreat from his insistence that the summit meeting focus on the research program.

The Soviet Union has mobilized a formidable publicity campaign against the space-based defense program while Mr. Reagan has not shown willingness to curtail research on the program.

"We are going to Geneva completely aware of the responsibility that rests on the leaders of all countries but primarily those of the U.S.S.R. and the United States," Mr. Gorbachev said. "We are going there for serious and productive work and, I should say, with our hands not empty."

"The Soviet Union," Mr. Gorbachev said, "wants the meeting to help in practice to resolve the key issues of our times, those of enhancing international peace and security, improving relations between the U.S.S.R. and the United States, checking the arms race and preventing its extension to outer space."

It was on the last issue that Mr. Gorbachev focused his comments. "The Soviet people, having lived for 40 years surrounded by American 'forward-based' weaponry, strongly reject the very possibility of its spreading to outer space and the very prospect of having it overhead, above their homes," he said.

"How would ordinary Americans, who are not accustomed to having the weapons of others on their borders, either on earth or in space, feel in such a case?" Mr. Gorbachev asked.

"I think that tension in relations between our countries would escalate to a point unprecedented even by today's standards and be even more difficult to control," he said.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Greece Disrupted by 24-Hour Strike

ATHENS (Reuters) — Hundreds of thousands of Greek workers protesting government-imposed wage and spending cuts staged a 24-hour strike Thursday, disrupting public transport and hospitals and shutting many factories.

The stoppage, the second major protest since the government introduced an austerity program Oct. 11, was called by the leftist majority through the leadership of the General Confederation of Greek Workers, which has about 1.5 million adherents. All flights by Olympic Airways and ship sailings were canceled, trains and most buses stopped running, and banks and drugstores shut, and power and telecommunications workers struck.

The labor minister, Evangelos Yampopoulos, said the strike had been a "miserable failure," but the president of the miners' union, Elias Skouras, said 60 percent of his members, 70 percent of electricity workers and 90 percent of telecommunications workers had gone out.

### EC Body Votes Spending Increases

STRASBOURG (Reuters) — The European Parliament voted Thursday for increases in European Community spending next year, partly to cover the cost of promised benefits for its new members, Spain and Portugal.

With near unanimity, members adopted an amendment providing for reinstatement of about two billion ECUs (\$1.7 billion) of spending. Finance ministers of the present 10 EC members had already cut the Executive Commission's original 1986 budget draft. The community's presidency, currently held by Luxembourg, had warned the parliament that major new spending would make it difficult for national governments to reach a compromise over the final size of the budget.

Almost one-third of the amount was allocated by the parliament for honoring spending promises to Spain and Portugal that were made during negotiations for their entry to the EC in January. The rest would go toward clearing a backlog of unfulfilled spending commitments for EC projects.

### Liberia Detains Opposition Officials

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (Combined Dispatches) — Leaders of Liberian opposition parties were rounded up in Monrovia and houses were looted Thursday by soldiers loyal to President Samuel K. Doe following Tuesday's abortive coup, according to reports reaching the Ivory Coast.

Residents of Monrovia said that the headquarters of the Liberia Action Party had been burned down and that officials had been detained. Widespread chaos in Monrovia also was reported. Radio ELWA, a private Liberian radio station, said that General Doe had dismissed Brigadier General Mawrie Zee and replaced him with Brigadier General Rudolf Koloko.

In Hanoi, the Foreign Ministry repudiated on Wednesday Liberian assertions that Cubans had taken part in the coup attempt. (AFP, UPI)

### U.S. Intelligence Panel Criticizes CIA

WASHINGTON (WP) — Senator David F. Durenberger, a Republican of Minnesota who is chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence, has criticized the Central Intelligence Agency and its director, William J. Casey, for lacking a "sense of direction" and particularly for failure to understand the Soviet Union.

Mr. Durenberger said Wednesday his committee would consider recommending legislation that would substantially downgrade the CIA director's role and make the president's national security affairs adviser responsible for evaluating intelligence in the policy-making process. Despite his criticisms, Mr. Durenberger also defended Mr. Casey as a "professional" and "a damn good guy in that job."

Mr. Durenberger acknowledged, however, that a vote Thursday in his Republican-dominated committee over whether to recommend Mr. Casey's dismissal after the CIA's handling of the Soviet defector Vitaly Yurchenko would be 6-7 in support of the director, a vote reflecting party lines. Mr. Yurchenko defected in August, but three months later changed his mind and denounced the CIA as kidnappers and torturers before returning to Moscow last week.

### U.S. Rejects AIDS Tests on Workers

WASHINGTON (WP) — The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services announced national guidelines Thursday on AIDS in the workplace that generally recommend against routine screening to see who might be infected with the virus and against employment restrictions on individuals known to be infected.

The guidelines say that such steps are medically unnecessary because there is no evidence that acquired immune deficiency syndrome is spread by casual contact of the sort that occurs in most occupational settings. The guidelines counter proposals by legislators in several states and the Congress to test certain groups of workers, such as food handlers, teachers and health-care workers, and impose restrictions on those found to be AIDS carriers. But they also noted that further recommendations for such health-care workers as surgeons and dentists who perform "invasive procedures" were under review.

### Air-India Baggage Wasn't X-Rayed

NEW DELHI (AFP) — An X-ray machine that scans baggage was not working when passengers checked in at Toronto for an Air-India flight that later crashed into the sea off Ireland, a security officer for the airline said in an affidavit received Thursday.

Baggage was checked using a hand-held explosives detector, the security officer, John D'Souza, said in a statement to an Indian commission investigating the June 23 accident. The cause of the crash has not been determined, but Sikh extremists said they had set off a bomb aboard the plane. The crash killed 329 people.

### For the Record

A martial law court in Izmir, Turkey, sentenced 11 convicted terrorists to death on Thursday, ending a four-year trial of 877 people accused of belonging to the underground group Dev-Yol, or Revolutionary Way.

A Romanian seaman who fled from a ship in the port of Houston was granted asylum Thursday in the United States, Immigration and Naturalization Service officials said. Paul Pirica, 44, is the second Romanian sailor to be granted asylum in the United States within a week. (UPI)

England's High Court of Justice accepted an apology Thursday from the leaders of a year-long coal strike and called off its seizure of £10 million (\$14 million) in assets of the National Union of Mineworkers. The strike ended in March. (Reuters)

## U.S., Soviet Draft a Cultural Accord

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and the Soviet Union have completed drafting a Reagan administration hopes will open the way to a major exchange of young people, government officials said.

The officials said Wednesday that the accord was to be signed

during the summit meeting in Geneva next week.

President Ronald Reagan has become interested in increasing the exchange of young people, particularly young Soviet citizens coming to the United States, in the belief that such visits might help reduce misunderstandings, the officials said.

The United States has proposed

one-year exchanges of high school and college students and the expansion of summer language students and postgraduate study exchanges.

There also has been discussion of having young people attend summer camps in the other country and of more athletic meets and other contacts.

Through the years, many American young people have visited the Soviet Union, but relatively few Soviet young people have come to the United States. Those who have come often have been in their 30s and would more accurately be described as youth leaders.

The decision by Mr. Reagan to press for admission of more Soviet young people came at a time of concern in Congress about the number of Soviet agents in the United States. But a U.S. official said he did not believe the admission of more young people would cause alarm.

This will be the first cultural accord since 1979, when the United States suspended negotiations because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Officials said the new accord would restore exchanges of performing arts groups and traveling exhibitions.

Until 1979, Soviet troupes, such as the Bolshoi Ballet, were regular visitors to the United States. American groups, including the Boston Symphony, the New York City Center Ballet and the American Ballet Theater, have gone to the Soviet Union.

Officials said they were not able to say at this time which artists or exhibitions would be exchanged. At least one traveling exhibition a year is to be organized by each side. The number of performing arts groups would depend to some extent on financing.

In the past, American impresarios have undertaken the cost of bringing the Soviet stars and groups to the United States, while the United States has had to subsidize the costs of sending American groups.

Despite the suspension of talks in 1979, exchanges of graduate students and scholars have continued, at a rate of about 25 a year.

About 40,000 Americans on their own have visited the Soviet Union annually as tourists in recent years, but only about a thousand Soviet citizens have visited the United States each year. State Department officials said.

The negotiations for the accord have been going on for more than a year in Moscow, officials said.



Copy of a press card issued to Ronald Reagan's son, who is assigned to report on the Geneva summit meeting for Playboy magazine. He is expected to write a feature article.

## Calmness Prevails in Summit-City

### Geneva Takes Planning, Security Measures in Stride

By Thomas W. Netter  
New York Times Service

GENEVA — When the Swiss Army announced that anyone trying to breach security during next week's summit conference would be shot, the statement caused little reaction.

No one has been shot and killed by army guards in 40 years, and such "shoot-to-kill" security, prevention and advance planning is second nature to the Swiss.

With less than a week to go before the meeting Tuesday and Wednesday between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Swiss authorities are bracing for what officials in the city and state administrations say will be the biggest event in Geneva's modern history.

About 2,000 army infantrymen and armored troops, and more than 1,300 policemen will provide security.

Geneva's hotels have been completely booked for weeks, and telephone installers and technicians have been stringing miles of lines and cables, and installing hundreds of telephones.

But with typical efficiency that this French-speaking region is noted for, city officials, army officers, police, hoteliers, restaurateurs and various other service personnel are taking it all in stride.

During a recent press conference, for example, at which it was announced that during the summit Swiss troops had orders to shoot anyone ignoring their order to halt, there was laughter when an army official added that the infantry commander, Colonel Hans Meier, is in civilian life a director of the Swiss National Bank.

In announcing that outdoor demonstrations could only be held with a permit, the director of justice and police, Guy Fontenay, said: "We are determined that Geneva is and will remain an island of peace and public order. And we are convinced that our citizens will understand that such exceptional measures are not a breach of their rights."

Geneva's main characteristic these days perhaps can be best explained as a "can do" attitude.

A hotel official said, "Any other time, we couldn't install a telex or a telephone in less than a month, but all that is suspended for the period of the summit."

Besides security, much of the preparation for the summit meeting has centered on handling the journalists who are expected. Only the army and police will outnumber the media participants, who are expected to number about 3,000.

In the weeks leading up to the conference, the focus of media preparations has been on a building that resembles a bunker near the United Nations headquarters. It is called the International Conference Center, where authorities issue accreditation, promise simultaneous translation of speeches and statements in English, French and Russian, and will operate a food and drinks bar 24 hours a day during the meeting.

Across town, technicians have virtually taken over the Noga Hilton Hotel on the lake, turning it into a communications center for several television networks with antennae on the roof, nearly two miles (three kilometers) of power cables, over two miles of telephone cables and 200 telephones.

Outside, on the quai, the Japanese television network NHK has chartered a lake steamer called "Helvetia," the Latin name for Switzerland, complete with bar, restaurants and a transmission cable back to the Hilton.

Some Genevois are hostile to all these activities, caring more about restrictions on traffic and parking places than what is going on.

A doctor who asked that his name not be used said: "What is really going to come out of this meeting? Just more talk. But I'm trying to get out of this city on the 19th, and my main concern is whether I can get to the airport."

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## U.S. Trade Action Urged Against Japan, Taiwan

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's trade "strike force" has recommended that he initiate unfair-trade complaints against Japan for selling semiconductors below their fair value and against Taiwan for failure to protect copyrights and trademarks, according to administration officials.

It was unclear Thursday whether Mr. Reagan would act on the recommendations before he departed Saturday for his summit meeting in Geneva Nov. 19 and 20.

Among the targets of such trade complaints would be Japanese companies that "dump" 256-kilobit random access memory chips, one of the most powerful semiconductors available and a building block in high-capacity computers. The Japanese now control about 90 percent of the market for these so-called RAM chips.

If the president accepts the rec-

ommendations, the tariffs on 256K RAM chips could rise substantially, and that could help the financially beleaguered semiconductor industry in the United States.

Even if the Mr. Reagan initiated a dumping complaint, however, the Commerce Department still would have to determine officially that the chips are sold in the United States at below cost, or fair value, and the International Trade Commission still would have to find that the domestic industry has been injured by the imports.

The strike force also recommended that the president accelerate other dumping cases already brought by some American chip companies.

Although the presidential actions would be directed against individual companies, the Tokyo government would be very much involved because it would be called upon to negotiate a settlement if U.S. agencies found the Japanese had dumped the chips.

## France Apologizes To Family of Slain Greenpeace Sailor

Reuter

AMSTERDAM — France has apologized and offered compensation to the family of a crewman who died when a Greenpeace ship, the Rainbow Warrior, was sunk in New Zealand's Auckland harbor in July, a spokesman for the environmentalist group said Thursday.

The letter of apology and offer of compensation was signed by the French defense minister, Paul Quilès, on behalf of President François Mitterrand.

The letter was received Tuesday by Hanneke Pereira, the widow of Fernando Pereira, a Portuguese-born Dutch citizen who was the ship's photographer.

A Greenpeace spokesman described the compensation as acceptable. He said the letter admitted that the attack on the converted trawler was unjustifiable. France has admitted its involvement in sinking the vessel, which was to have led a flotilla in protest of French nuclear tests in the South Pacific.

## Volcano Erupts in Colombia; At Least 15,000 Feared Dead

(Continued from Page 1)

sec a sort of enormous beach of tons of ash and sand.

Edilberto Nieto, a survivor, said in a radio interview that many of his family members had been killed.

"I think it was past 11 o'clock last night when we heard a frightening noise," he said, "and then a blast of wind hit us and we saw fire falling from the sky."

"It was horrible, so horrible," Mr. Nieto said. "My wife was killed. My mother was killed. My little girl who would have 4 years old tomorrow died. One of my sisters was killed and one of my little nephews."

The Colombian Civil Aeronautics Administration prohibited all private and commercial planes from flying into the area because of poor visibility from ash in the air. Mud and snow swept down to the Langunilla River when the volcano erupted and sent pushing waters crashing into Armero when most residents were sleeping.

## Major Eruptions Since 79 A.D.

The Associated Press

Here is a list of some of the major volcanic eruptions in history:

• 79 A.D., Vesuvius, southern Italy, death toll unknown. Pompeii and two other towns buried.

• 1669, Etna, Sicily, about 20,000 killed.

• 1792, Unzen-dake, Japan, 10,452 dead from eruption and mudslides.

• 1815, Tambora in the East Indies, 12,000 killed on the main island, 80,000 on neighboring islands.

• 1883, Krakatoa, Indonesia, 36,000 killed by volcano and ensuing tidal wave.

• 1902, Pelée, Martinique, 38,000 killed, including 29,000 in town of Saint-Pierre alone.

• 1902, Kilauea, Java, 5,100 killed from ensuing mudslides.

• March 20, 1963, Agung, Bali, about 2,000 killed.

• May 18, 1980, St. Helens, Washington state, 57 killed.

• March 3, 1982, El Chichón, Mexico, 21 killed.

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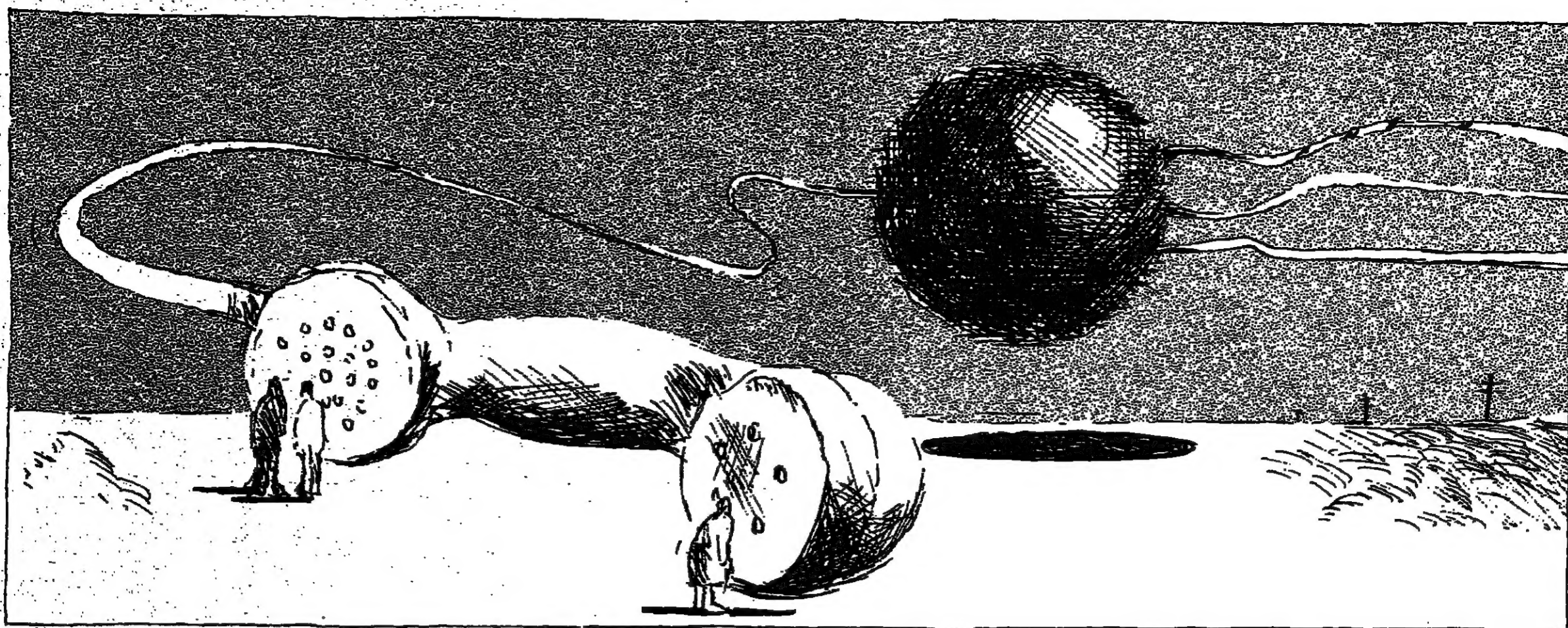
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## Salvador Rebels Shift Tactics

### Guerrillas Turn to Abductions and Organizing Workers

By Robert J. McCartney  
Washington Post Service

EL ZAPOTE, El Salvador — Plans to merge El Salvador's five guerrilla forces signal a shift toward tougher tactics such as kidnappings and increased efforts to build a mass base of workers and peasants, rebel leaders say.

The country's revolutionary movement has suffered since its earliest days from ideological divisions that sometimes have resulted in particularly brutal killings.

Now on the defensive militarily and politically, the guerrillas are seeking to put aside past disputes and form a more united front.

Leonel González, the leader of one of the groups, said, "We've been able to carry out command operations that have had a great political importance," owing in part to the unity agreements.

The principal split within the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, the umbrella organization known by its Spanish initials FMLN, is both geographical and ideological. Described simply, it is between the military-oriented guerrillas based in the eastern part of El Salvador and the rebels based here in the north who have shown greater interest in political organizing.

At a meeting of the FMLN's general command in Perquin in July, there appears to have been a trade-off, according to accounts given by top guerrilla leaders interviewed behind rebel lines at the end of October.

The "militarists" won support

for hard-line tactics such as kidnapping mayors, and they agreed in return to focus more on political work designed to broaden the guerrillas' popular support.

It remains to be seen how much success the guerrillas will have in forging "one single army," as the general command said it had.

#### Behind Rebel Lines

##### Under Siege in El Salvador

Last of two articles.

agreed to do. Guerrillas of each of the five forces still live in separate camps or in distinct areas in shared camps.

In addition, the new emphasis on kidnappings and urban command operations, such as the killing of four U.S. marines and eight Salvadoran civilians at a sidewalk restaurant in June, is likely to strain further the guerrillas' alliance with such exiled socialist democratic politicians as Guillermo Ungo and Rubén Zamora.

The fundamental division in the FMLN is between its two largest groups, the Popular Liberation Forces, based here in Chalatenango province, and the People's Revolutionary Army, based in the northern province of Morazan.

The differences between the two are evident in their relations with civilians in their "zones of control," and in the concerns and personalities of their leaders.

It has become possible only in the past four months for a U.S. journalist to make that assessment, because the guerrilla leaders did not begin to meet with U.S. reporters until July.

The Popular Liberation Forces, formed in 1970 by a breakaway faction of the Salvadoran Communist Party, has worked to build a mass base of civilian supporters. Peasants living near El Zapote enthusiastically support the guerrillas, and little or no tension is apparent when armed rebels arrive at a village.

In contrast, relations between the People's Revolutionary Army and civilians living in areas that it dominates in the east appear to be uncomfortable.

One reason for the difference in relations with civilians was the People's Revolutionary Army's attempt to force peasants to join its ranks last year.

Mr. González, the People's Liberation Forces commander, was soft-spoken and reserved when he spoke in El Zapote on Oct. 29. He repeatedly emphasized the point that "this war is both political and military."

The leader of the People's Revolutionary Army, Joaquín Villalobos, is widely considered to be the guerrillas' brightest military thinker. He talked almost exclusively about military strategy at a July news conference, as the Communist Party leader, Shafik Handal, answered questions on political topics.



Joaquín Villalobos, right, commander of the rebel People's Liberation Army, talking with guerrillas in Perquin.

Since the Perquin meeting, the FMLN's five forces have cooperated more closely in drawing up military and political plans, guerrilla leaders said. The most visible effect was that the Popular Liberation Forces began on Sept. 18 to kidnap mayors of towns in areas either inside or bordering its "zones of control."

There have been other signs of a shift to tougher tactics. In particular, a commando unit kidnapped President José Napoleón Duarte's daughter on Sept. 10. Also, guerrillas seem to have become more willing than in the past to open fire on buses or trucks during nationwide transportation halts called by the guerrillas to disrupt the economy.

The rebels freed Mr. Duarte's daughter and the mayors on Oct. 24 as part of a major prisoner exchange. The government released captured guerrillas and other political prisoners, and granted safe passage to wounded rebels who left the country to obtain medical treatment.

## U.S. House Votes Temporary Ceiling On Debt Limit, Averting Cash Crisis

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The House approved and sent to President Ronald Reagan on Thursday a bill temporarily increasing the U.S. debt ceiling. The move averts a federal financial crisis Friday, when the government would have run out of cash to pay its bills.

The House, by voice vote and without debate, accepted the Senate's version of a short-term increase in the debt limit.

The bill would avoid potential embarrassment for the president as he leaves Saturday for his meeting in Geneva next week with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Mr. Reagan has indicated through a spokesman he will sign the legislation.

On Wednesday, the Senate approved a separate financial problem by approving and sending to Mr. Reagan a resolution that permits the government to continue operating through Dec. 12.

That measure, approved by the House on Tuesday, was needed because only two of the 13 appropriations bills for fiscal 1986, which began Oct. 1, have been approved by Congress. Without that authority, government offices would have been forced to begin closing at midnight Thursday, regardless of how much money was in the Treasury. Mr. Reagan is expected to sign the bill.

On the debt ceiling, the White House warned Wednesday that unless the Treasury has the power to

borrow more money, the government would stop paying its bills the next crisis sooner.

The Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, said Thursday that the Senate date would actually keep the government afloat until Dec. 12, and the House version until Dec. 19.

Senator Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas and co-sponsor of the balanced-budget plan, said: "We believe that we can't have a cloud of fiscal collapse hanging over the president's head as he goes to Geneva."

The Senate, by voice vote, sent the short-term debt bill back to the House in a package with other measures also due to expire at midnight Thursday, including extending the federal tax of 16 cents a pack on cigarettes through Dec. 14.

The House had approved the debt increase separately from the cigarette tax and some other extensions needed while permanent bills are pending.

The Senate's balanced-budget plan would set gradually stricter limits on annual deficits until a balanced budget is reached in fiscal 1991. If Congress and the president failed to meet the targets, the president would administer automatic spending cuts.

The House has approved its own version of the Senate plan, similar in concept but protecting some poverty programs from the full cutbacks and limiting presidential authority.

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## Panels Back Nuclear Pact With China, But Link U.S. Sales to Nonproliferation

By Patrick E. Tyler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senate and House committees have voted to approve President Ronald Reagan's long-delayed agreement to share nuclear-power technology with China but at the same time block any U.S. sales until the president receives further assurances that China will not give other countries access to the material.

In a strong rebuff to the administration's handling of the nuclear accord, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted Wednesday, 11-3, to set the new conditions. The House Foreign Affairs Committee agreed later to the same language, on a voice vote. The agreement still must be approved by the full House and Senate.

The accord, which was reached during Mr. Reagan's visit to China in April last year, has been delayed by Congress for more than a year because of concern that China

would provide the technology to countries trying to build nuclear weapons.

White House and State Department officials worked until Tuesday to soften the conditions, according to a source. The administration has argued consistently that the agreement met all legal requirements and concerns about nonproliferation.

After Wednesday's votes, administration spokesmen were careful to say they could live with the conditions. "We have looked at this and concluded it will not undercut the implementation of the agreement," said James B. Devine, a deputy assistant secretary of state involved in the negotiations.

The resolution requires a 30-day waiting period for issuing export licenses for U.S. nuclear technology, after a corporation has won a contract from the Chinese. During that time, the president must certify to Congress that the admini-

stration has clarified how the United States would prevent China from diverting that technology to third countries and that "China has provided additional information concerning its nuclear nonproliferation policies."

The resolution does not give Congress veto power over proposed nuclear shipments, but administration officials nonetheless fought the restrictions because they set up a series of hurdles that could make it more difficult for American companies to compete for China's nuclear business.

The votes followed a classified briefing for senators last Friday in which officials of the Central Intelligence Agency catalogued evidence showing that China has dramatically improved its nonproliferation record over the past two years.

News reports in 1983 and 1984 disclosed that China may have secretly shared nuclear warhead design information with Pakistan and appeared to be assisting Pakistan's attempts to produce highly enriched Uranium for weapons.

More recently, U.S. intelligence agencies have gathered evidence that China has continued this year to supply some nuclear material to Argentina and South Africa.

The CIA also learned through intelligence channels that Chinese officials in June discussed the possibility of providing nuclear equipment to Iran, according to a report in September in the National Intelligence Daily, which circulates among senior U.S. officials.

The discussions occurred during a visit to Beijing by the speaker of the Iranian parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, who also was arranging to purchase surface-to-surface missiles from China, according to a news report from the region.

China covertly sells arms to Iran in its war with Iraq, according to intelligence officials. Chinese officials have denied such sales and officially maintain neutrality in the conflict.

## Airlines Cut Holiday Fares

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — United Airlines has broadened its three-day discount on air fares, offering reductions of up to 85 percent on all domestic routes except Hawaii and extending the time limit by 12 hours to midnight Nov. 30.

Lower holiday fares are also being offered by American, Northwest, Eastern and Delta airlines.

United said Wednesday that it took the step because of overwhelming response to the price reduction. The original offer was good only on routes in which there was competition by American Airlines, and the time limit was from Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 28, to noon Nov. 30.

The new offer expands the fares to United's routes to Alaska, Florida and the Midwest, as well as its

routes between Denver and the West Coast, the airline said.

Travelers on United must still buy round-trip, nonrefundable tickets within three days of the deadline for making a reservation, Nov. 26, and make the round trip within the three-day discount period.

### Italian Girl, 17, Is Ransomed

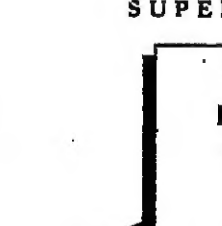
Rosario

CATANZARO, Italy — Enza Rita Stramandinoli, 17, a schoolgirl kidnapped 11 months ago, was freed Tuesday in the Calabria mountains after her family paid a ransom of 800 million lire (\$450,000), the Italian news agency ANSA reported. Schoolchildren had collected an undisclosed sum to help her father, a doctor, pay the ransom.

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TRUMPET  
GRADY TATE  
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ERNESTINE ANDERSON  
VOICALS  
MILT JACKSON  
VIOLIN  
MONTY ALEXANDER  
PIANO  
N.H. ØRSTED PEDERSEN  
BASS  
ED THIGPEN  
DRUMS  
NOVEMBER 10 • LYON • AUDITORIUM MAURICE RAVEL  
NOVEMBER 12 • PARIS • ESPACE ELORADO  
NOVEMBER 14 • BRUSSELS • PALAIS DES BEAUX-ARTS  
NOVEMBER 15 • LAUSANNE • THEATRE DE SEAUILLIEU  
NOVEMBER 16 • LONDON • DOMINION THEATRE  
NOVEMBER 17 • THE HAGUE • CONGRESBERGROUW  
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## Bellicose Smoker Freed in London

The Associated Press

LONDON — A court freed on bail Thursday an American salesman who insisted on smoking a cigar in a no-smoking section of a jumbo jet.

The Trans World Airlines jet, en route Saturday from Athens to New York, made an unscheduled stop at London's Heathrow Airport after police said a serious incident flared up in the no-smoking area. The plane continued its journey after a four-hour delay.

Steven Vavaris, 52, of Jackson, Mississippi, was charged with assault occasioning actual bodily harm to a passenger aboard the plane. Mr. Vavaris, looking disheveled and unshaven, wept at Uxbridge Magistrates Court when the magistrate adjourned his case until Nov. 28. The bail sum was not revealed in court.

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## In Manila, Questions on Voting

Political Skill, Desperate Moves Seen in Marcos's Tactics

By Seth Mydans  
New York Times Service

MANILA — After nearly two weeks of debate and political maneuvering, the nature and even the likelihood of early elections called for by President Ferdinand E. Marcos have become fragmented into an array of political and procedural questions.

One of the foremost of these questions is whether this atmosphere of uncertainty and disarray proves the political mastery of Mr. Marcos or reflects the desperate maneuvers of a president under pressure from several directions.

Some political analysts suggest that both explanations may be partly true.

The deterioration of the political, economic and military situation in the Philippines over the past two years, and a new level of concerted pressure from Washington in recent weeks, may have brought a more precipitate reaction from Mr. Marcos than might have been seen in the past.

Salvador H. Laurel, a former senator and one of Mr. Marcos's chief potential opponents in an election, appears to be of this opinion.

"It's very clear that Marcos does not know what to do," Mr. Laurel said. "He doesn't know whether to move to the left or to the right. He

doesn't know whether to stop or go. The old Marcos would never do this kind of willy-nilly thing. The old Marcos was deliberate."

But at the same time, most on-lookers appear to remain impressed by the president's shrewdness.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

ness in the days since he announced on Nov. 3 his intention to call an election.

A businessman experienced in politics said: "There's no other politician on the scene who is a match for him. He is the only one who knows what is going on."

With Mr. Marcos's proposed date for the start of an election campaign only two weeks away, the most basic questions remain unanswered.

Mr. Marcos appears for the second time to be shifting ground on whether the post of vice president will be contested.

His supporters said Thursday that they would agree to move back the election from the Jan. 17 date that Mr. Marcos first mentioned, but the date of the vote is still unknown.

Serious questions remain unresolved about the constitutionality of the election as Mr. Marcos proposed it, and a Supreme Court ruling or a nationwide plebiscite still may be called for.

Questions about a monitoring system to ensure fair elections remain a source of controversy.

The questions are divisive ones between the president and his opposition, and within the two camps themselves, and together they raise the question of whether elections will be held at all.

Some factions of the opposition, particularly the supporters of Mr. Laurel's chief rival for the nomination, Corason Aquino, say they will insist on a favorable resolution of some of these questions if they are to contest the election. Mrs. Aquino is the widow of the assassinated opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

Some politicians in Mr. Marcos's circle say they believe he has deliberately constructed these points of conflict to have the option of calling off the election and blaming his opponents' intransigence.

Opinion is divided among Philippine commentators over whether the Americans pressured Mr. Marcos into holding early elections, or whether the announcement of an election was a ploy to blunt increasingly insistent U.S. demands for more wide-reaching reforms.

Although U.S. diplomats in Manila have said they did not favor early elections, a call for a democratic election is something to



Ferdinand E. Marcos and his wife, Imelda.

which the United States cannot publicly object.

With his sudden call for elections, Mr. Marcos also caught his opposition off guard and disorganized, and may have precipitated a divisive battle for leadership. And by shifting the ground rules for the election almost every day, he has managed to keep them off balance.

However he plays his options, few Filipinos say they believe Mr. Marcos would enter into elections unless he is absolutely certain he will win.

Teodoro Valencia, a columnist who is a friend of the president, said, "When Marcos is in a corner with his hands up saying, 'I surrender, run, man,'

## Voting Delay Is Approved By Parties in Philippines

The Associated Press

MANILA — Governing party and opposition politicians said Thursday they have agreed to delay by a few weeks a presidential election that President Ferdinand E. Marcos had proposed for Jan. 17.

Mr. Marcos's political affairs adviser, Leonardo B. Perez, said that an eight-hour bargaining session had failed to produce agreement between the president's New Society Movement and opposition assemblymen on a new election date.

"We merely agreed to be flexible on the date," Mr. Perez said, "but it should not be later than the first week of February." He added that negotiations were continuing on whether the election should include the vacant post of vice president.

In announcing the election last week, Mr. Marcos said he wanted only the presidency to be at stake but later agreed to include the vice presidency.

Jaime Ferrer, an opposition assemblyman who confirmed the postponement, said that the government party had "asked us if we would agree not to include the vice presidency and we said 'no.'"

Salvador H. Laurel, an opposition leader and possible presidential candidate, pledged that Mr. Marcos's opponents would rally behind a single candidate.

Mr. Laurel declined to indicate if he would be willing to yield his candidacy in favor of Corason Aquino, widow of the assassinated opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

"I don't think Cory and I will have a problem agreeing," he said. Meanwhile, the National Assembly adopted an elections bill that would ease some restrictions, but it contains elements opposed by Mr. Marcos's critics.

The bill allows district and village officials, whom the opposition says are loyal to Mr. Marcos, to serve as poll watchers.

It also authorizes the Commission on Elections to exclude the National Movement for Free Elections, a group of businessmen and civic workers that claims to be free of government influence, from monitoring election results.

### ■ Motion Approved in U.S.

The U.S. House of Representatives on Thursday approved, 417-0, a resolution calling on Mr. Marcos to ensure that the presidential elections are free and fair. The Associated Press reported from Washington. An identical measure is pending in the Senate.

## Villagers, Recalling a Massacre, View Assam Election Warily

By Rone Tempest  
Los Angeles Times Service

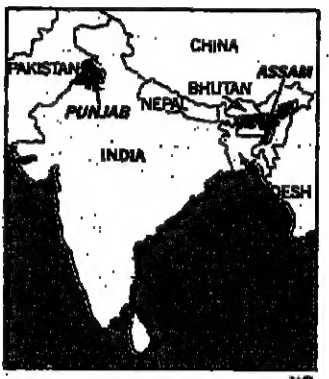
NELLIE, India — The last time the people of this village in the Brahmaputra River valley of Assam dared to vote in a state election, raiding parties from neighboring settlements attacked with machetes, knives and bows and arrows, killing more than 1,000.

Most of the dead were women and children not quick enough to escape into the teak forests. Known as the Nellie massacre, it is one of the worst incidents of election violence in Indian history.

That was in 1983, when the far northeastern state of Assam was in the grip of student-led agitation against illegal immigration into India from Bangladesh.

Now elections are approaching again in Assam, the result of an August agreement between Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the Assamese student leaders. Here in Nellie, there remains an understandable wariness about the electoral process.

In 1983, the students, representing indigenous Hindu Assamese fearful of being outmaneuvered by



Bengali-speaking Moslem immigrants, called for a boycott of the elections, charging that many Bangladeshis had registered illegally to vote.

The long-settled Moslems of Nellie, mostly poor rice farmers and roadside merchants, were not illegal immigrants, and they ignored the boycott. They paid a gruesome price.

In all, officials estimate more than 3,000 people were killed in election-related violence. The worst of it was in Nellie.

This time, Assam's highly organized and powerful students have decided to take part in the Dec. 16 balloting for 14 members of the national Parliament and 126 state assemblymen. They have formed a party to challenge Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party for control of the state.

For Imdad Ali, 21, as for many of Nellie's other survivors, the price of democracy weighs heavily. He lost a sister, who was pregnant, and a cousin.

"We shall certainly vote again this time," he said. "But the fear that came into our hearts is still there."

Mohammed Akkas Ali, a villager who owns a tea stand, said: "As long as everyone votes, we have no fear. But if we are the only ones to vote, there is danger."

Adding to the villagers' fears is a provision of the agreement signed by Mr. Gandhi and the student leaders that says voters can be required to prove their citizenship in a special court.

The student groups have challenged nearly everyone in the state who has an obviously Moslem or

Bengali name. Moslem leaders say two million voters have been challenged.

"The foreigners occupy the land of the local people," said Bhigru Kumar Phukan, a student leader, when asked to explain the Assamese position to reporters from abroad. "Ultimately, political power would go to the foreigners."

All the usual causes of tension in India — caste, color and language — come to a head in Assam.

For centuries it has been a melting pot of cultures and religions, ranging from Southeast Asians who speak a 13th-century Thai dialect to untouchable outcasts from central India, brought in by the British to work on tea estates.

About 59 percent of the state's 20 million people are Assamese-speaking and 25 percent are Bengali-speaking Moslems.

Here, however, the issues are complicated by the intense demographic pressures from neighboring Bangladesh, where 100 million people live in an area only slightly larger than England. There is simply not enough land, and Assam, which lies upstream on the Brah-

maputra River, has become a kind of population release valve.

It is unlikely that Bangladeshis could be prevented from immigrating illegally to Assam. The border between India and Bangladesh is 2,400 miles (3,900 kilometers) long, and easily crossed. A plan supported by the Assamese students to send back Bangladeshi immigrants already in Assam is even less likely to succeed.

"What will you do," said A.F. Golan Osmani, a Moslem leader, "leave these people at the border?"

Mr. Osmani, a former state minister who now heads an organization called the All-Assam Minority Front, is leading statewide nonviolent protests against the agreement between Mr. Gandhi and the students.

Like other minority leaders, he is bitter about the prime minister's attitude toward the students, which is more conciliatory than was his mother, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who was assassinated last year.

"Had Mrs. Gandhi been here," Mr. Osmani said, "they would never have concluded this accord."



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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Good Start for Guatemala

Guatemala's much awaited "democratic opening" turns out to be just that. Round one of its presidential elections was conducted fairly on Nov. 3, apparently without the gross abuses that had marred most recent contests. A runoff between two civilians will be held Dec. 8. With the army's indulgence, Guatemala's first freely elected president in 13 years will take office in January.

Guatemala has been dominated by a succession of military and extreme right-wing regimes for 31 years — ever since a CIA-organized coup that toppled the left-leaning elected government of Jacobo Arbenz.

Terror and counterterrorism against the country's Indian majority have uprooted villages and created tens of thousands of refugees. The army has militarized the entire society, prompting the draft of all adult males between age 16 and 60 for the 900,000-man "civil patrol." Rightist death squads have wiped out or intimidated most political centrists. Can a civil-

ian now bring peace to Central America's most developed country? Will the military submit to constitutional processes?

Neither Marco Vinicio Cerezo, a Christian Democrat who polled 39 percent of the vote, nor Jorge Carpio Nicolle, his right-leaning challenger who polled 20 percent, has dared to talk about bringing the military under control. But a severe economic crisis has caused the country's business community to long for more honest and efficient civilian government. It also wants a better reputation among foreign lenders and aid givers.

During the Carter years Guatemala was prosperous enough to refuse military aid rather than accept human rights lectures. It can no longer afford such bravado. The Reagan administration last year succeeded in persuading Congress to renew military aid, and it now seeks more aid as part of its regional counterterrorism program. To that end it is pressing the Guatemalan military to curb its excesses and to let civilians really rule. That is likely to be a long, hard struggle, but it is well begun.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Managing Exchange Rates

Do not blame imports, or the people who buy them, for the gigantic American trade deficits. The trouble lies in the currency exchange rates, and a more useful approach is to ask why the exchange markets have been behaving so strangely in the past several years. This week a congressional conference on exchange rates, convened at the initiative of Representative Jack Kemp of New York and Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey, has been at work on that question. Most of Congress now has acknowledged, publicly or otherwise, that protectionism — the attempt to restrict imports by law — is dangerous and costly in its effects. But if protectionism will not work, the politicians anxiously ask, what will?

The kind of reform that is needed has less to do with changing the exchange system than with changing the attitudes and political preconceptions that surround it. From World War II until the 1970s, Americans lived in a world in which exchange rates were something for other countries to worry about. The rest of the world made little difference to the hugely powerful U.S. economy, most Americans thought, and they were right — for a while. But beginning in the early 1970s, America's foreign trade expanded twice as fast as its economy, and the flows of foreign investment expanded even faster. Although foreign trade and foreign money became major determinants of American prosperity, American views of the

world did not adjust immediately to that reality. Until recently the Reagan administration brushed off the foreign connections with the argument that, with steady growth at home, the international accounts would take care of themselves. That has not worked.

As long as the United States runs large budget deficits requiring foreign financing, the dollar exchange rate will continue to be out of line. All of the trading countries draw great advantages from the enormous volumes of trade that tie their economies together. But because they are tied together their governments enjoy less independence in economic policy than they once did. The Americans in particular are having trouble getting used to these constraints and the obligations to cooperation that they impose.

But responsibility for poor performance does not lie wholly with the United States. West Germany and Japan still are not entirely accustomed to their economic weight, and behave as though their policies had little effect on anyone else. As long as such strong countries accept so little responsibility for making the system work, it is not likely to work well.

No one country now dominates exchange rates, and managing them is a joint endeavor. That is the spirit in which the Kemp-Bradley conference is proceeding, and that is why it may prove to be unusually useful.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Killed for Being an Arab

In the same week that Leon Klinghoffer was murdered in the Mediterranean for the crime of being Jewish, Alex Odeh was murdered in California for the crime of being an Arab. Mr. Odeh, a Palestinian by birth, was killed by a bomb on Oct. 11 when he opened his office door in Santa Ana, where he was West Coast director of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee. On television the day before, while condemning the Achille Lauro hijacking, he had defended Yasser Arafat.

The Odeh murder was denounced immediately by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith as "domestic terrorism which cannot be tolerated." A disturbingly different judgment was offered by Irv Rubin, chairman of the Jewish Defense League: "I have no tears for Mr. Odeh. He got exactly what he deserved." Despite these words, the league denies any part in the crime and indignantly rejects as slander the FBI's preliminary finding that it is "the possible responsible group." It will take a trial to determine who killed Mr. Odeh.

No trial is needed to ascertain the character of the Jewish Defense League, a promoter of

blatant racism in America and Israel. Mr. Rubin was named U.S. chairman by the league's founder, Rabbi Meir Kahane, who immigrated to Israel and now sits in its parliament as the choice of 1.2 percent of the voters. Rabbi Kahane derides Arabs as "dogs" and "jackals" and says they must be driven from Israel with "their luggage of abomination." In a sordid, unintended parody of Nazi ideology, he advocates making Israel ethnically pure.

To defend its democracy against racism, Israel is changing its laws to try to disqualify Mr. Kahane's party. But the Jewish Defense League also has a moral and political problem for America. A life is a life, and there can be no distinction between the murder of a Jew by the Palestine Liberation Organization and the murder of an Arab by the PLO.

When Mr. Rubin condones the killing of Mr. Odeh, he dishonors the memory of Mr. Klinghoffer. Anti-Semitism is odious whether practiced against Jew or Arab. The way to drive that message home is to bring Mr. Odeh's killers to justice.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Opinion

### A Soviet Setback on Afghanistan

The Soviet Union has suffered a diplomatic setback with the adoption [Wednesday] of a UN resolution demanding "the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Afghanistan." For the Russians, the vote is all the more inopportune coming just before the Reagan-Gorbachev summit conference — and because the resolution recommends a solution based on the "political independence and nonaligned

nature" of Afghanistan, the self-determination of its people without foreign interference and the right of Afghan refugees to return home.

Washington, while furnishing arms to the Afghan rebels, has not provided the missiles that would wreck havoc on Soviet aircraft. The U.S. aim seems to be to keep pressure on Moscow to negotiate. We will know after the Geneva meeting whether Mr. Gorbachev hears this language better than did his predecessors.

—Le Monde (Paris)

### FROM OUR NOV. 15 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: China Chafes at Opium Pact**  
PEKING — The leaders of the National Assembly have determined to induce Great Britain to consent to an abrogation of the ten-year agreement under which China is not permitted to prohibit the importation of Indian opium. In view of the fact that China has already reduced home-grown opium to a small fraction, not exceeding ten percent of the former total, the promoters of the movement believe that England should consent to an absolute prohibition of the importation from India. The Anti-Opium League cabled the British and American Societies [on Nov. 14] asking for active cooperation in securing a change of attitude on the part of the British government. The present attitude, they contend, is the one obstacle to the success of China's sincere efforts to stamp out the opium evil.

**1935: Europeans Investing in America**  
WASHINGTON — Joseph P. Kennedy, retiring chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission, conferred [on Nov. 14] with President Franklin D. Roosevelt regarding the European nervousness that is causing a flow of capital to Wall Street. Kennedy foresaw a situation wherein the sudden withdrawal of this capital might cause a sharp break in the market. "That's purely hypothetical," he said. "If they decide conditions abroad warrant bringing back their gold you might have a situation where withdrawals would bring a severe break." Kennedy attributed much of the recent rise in foreign buying power to "England, while France and other nations on the Continent are now beginning to swing toward America. The results will be a terrific increase in the stock market business of this country."

## Too Much Arms Talk Can Spoil a Summit

By F. Stephen Larrabee

WASHINGTON — The summit meeting between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev provides an opportunity for both superpowers to begin to put their relations on a firmer footing. If they are to do this, however, they must digest the lessons of the past.

It would be unrealistic to expect a breakthrough on arms control in Geneva. The time is too short and the two sides' positions are too far apart. In addition, the Reagan administration remains too divided and unsure of what it wants. The most the meeting can do is to help define the major areas on which the two sides should focus in the next phase of arms control negotiations and thus give those talks new impetus.

If the summit meeting is to serve more significant purpose, it must look beyond the immediate disagreements on arms control and focus on the broader problems of the political relationship. This is not to argue that arms control is not important. There is, however, a danger in making it the centerpiece of America's relationship with the Soviet Union. This was one problem with the approach pursued by President Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger in the early 1970s.

That approach had several weaknesses. First, by focusing almost exclusively on arms control, it was made to bear the whole burden of the relationship. When arms control talks stalled, the political relationship suffered. Second, the approach at times led the United States to make otherwise undesirable compromises on arms control in order to maintain the momentum in political relations. Third, it tied arms control too closely to the vicissitudes of political relations. When these relations deteriorated, support for arms control fell.

### There is a danger in making arms control the centerpiece of the U.S.-Soviet relationship.

that the SALT-2 treaty lay "buried in the sands of the Ogaden."

Two lessons flow from this. First, arms control cannot be pursued in a vacuum. It must be part of a larger political process designed to stabilize relations between Washington and Moscow. Without a broader political accommodation, arms control is likely to stagnate — as the dismal record of the last six years underscores.

Second, the arms control dialogue needs to be broadened beyond arms reductions to include other subjects that can help stabilize military relationships. One area worth exploring would be discussions between the military establishments in both countries on such issues as nuclear doctrine and

force structure. The object of such talks would not be arms reductions but rather a better understanding of the other side's perceptions of the military balance in all its various aspects. In particular, such talks could focus on ways in which force structures might be changed to enhance stability.

These discussions could be complemented by talks on confidence-building measures designed to reduce the risk of war by accident, miscalculation and misperception. The United States and the Soviet Union have been implementing such measures since the 1960s — including the 1963 hot-line agreement, the 1971 agreement on reducing the risk of nuclear war and the 1973 agreement on the prevention of nuclear war.

Such measures are, of course, no substitute for arms reduction. But they can help stabilize relations in important ways. They also help to keep the arms control dialogue going while both sides grapple with the larger and harder strategic issues, thus preventing a deadlock. This is particularly important because, as a result of changes in technology, comprehensive arms control agreements like the first and second strategic arms limitation treaties are becoming increasingly hard to negotiate.

In short, the summit meeting must be the first step in a larger process of stabilizing relations across the board. Otherwise, the prospects for progress in arms control are likely to stay dim.

The writer, a member of the National Security Council staff from 1978 to 1981, is vice president of the Institute for East-West Security Studies. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

## At Geneva, Opportunity Still Knocks

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting comes at a right time — a time when there is a real chance, the best in years, to improve relations between the two superpowers. That is the logic of the issues, of national interest and of the two leaders' political interests.

Consider the central issue on the agenda, the attempt to limit nuclear arms. The problem is complex, and sharp differences remain between the Soviet and U.S. positions. But in recent weeks the two sides have made what amounts to a dramatic, though largely unacknowledged, breakthrough on a fundamental principle.

The principle is that the vast armories of offensive nuclear weapons should be cut by 50 percent. Massive reductions of that kind have been President Reagan's dream since he took office. The Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, made a 50-percent cut his proposal last month, and the two sides differ on how to count weapons, on exactly which ones should be cut. A summit meeting cannot solve those details. But it can make explicit the agreement in principle — the 50-percent principle — and instruct negotiators to proceed on that basis. Such an agreement should be attainable. It would be a significant achievement.

Not even the problem that seems most forbidding, Mr. Reagan's "star wars" program, should stand in the way of an agreement on arms control principles at the Geneva meeting. From some of the statements made on both sides, negotiators could fashion a solution sufficient for the day: reaffirming the anti-ballistic missile treaty while allowing "star wars" research to proceed.

The realistic reasons for hope in Geneva make one wonder about the noises coming out of the Reagan administration in advance of the meeting. Various officials have been putting on longer and longer faces, suggesting that not much will be achieved. It is as if they were playing a game of lowered expectations.

Secretary of State George Shultz and the president's national security adviser, Robert McFarlane, met Mr. Gorbachev last week to prepare for the summit talks. On their return to Washington, the word went out that Mr. Gorbachev had been so "argumentative" that the chances for progress in Geneva looked dim.

A high-ranking official briefing the press in Washington — my guess is that it was Mr. McFarlane — said that Mr. Gorbachev was disappointed because he "hasn't yet absorbed the technical aspects of arms control." That from an aide to a president so unfamiliar with his own proposals that he got "star wars" all mixed up, and his press secretary had to explain his bowler away as "presidential impression!"

Mr. Reagan's strength is as an articulator of visions. And it is just there that a summit conference can work, that it can make a difference.

The message that a Soviet-American summit meeting sends out, if it works, is that two very different and antagonistic societies must have at least a degree of mutual respect for the sake of survival. To his credit, Mr. Reagan has understood that.

As a matter of history, Ronald Reagan has a great interest in a successful summit meeting, one that leads to real moderation of the arms race. It would give meaning to a presidency whose main achievement so far — changing domestic priorities — is running around on economic shoals. It would reassure European allies uneasy about a new arms race.

Mr. Gorbachev also has a powerful motive to be flexible on arms issues. He has made improvement of the Soviet economy his top priority, and that aim would be thwarted by an accelerating arms race.

The Soviet interest in better relations with the United States should also make possible some gains on other issues in connection with the summit conference. If things go reasonably well, it would not be surprising to see more Jews allowed to leave the Soviet Union, and some dissidents released from their harsh imprisonment. Mr. Gorbachev could, by a gesture here and there, greatly improve the chances of the peace process in the Middle East.

The stakes are high, and Americans should not be put off by the negative talk. President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev have a real chance to improve life and security in both their countries. If they miss that chance, if they explain it away, we should be outraged.

The New York Times



Three rehabilitated defectors exchange notes.

away, he could say he had gotten lost and no one would be the wiser. Had he been drinking? Did he have a fight with someone on board? Victor got the drift. In reply, he pulled down his pants and produced his tramp — his underwear, into which he had sewn his medical diploma. That seemed to convince the staff. He got a 10 for seriousness (if only an 8.5 for form) and a ticket to the U.S.A.

Poor Medvid had a ticket to the U.S.S.R. When he turned up on shore, he was carrying only a glass jar containing his watch and a piece of paper. The immigration agents were not impressed — just a sailor with no English. They sent him back.

Now these agents are either very hard or very stupid men, and they are in for some punishment. But this is not just a case of human error. The rules are absurd.

First, when a guy jumps 40 feet from a ship, that alone should be considered a request for asylum. And if he later offers his signature on a piece of paper, so much the better.

After four days back aboard ship, Mr. Medvid was presented to American officials for reinterview. This time he said he wanted to go home. America being the land of freely ex-

pressed will, his request was granted. It should not have been.

At least not immediately. That should be Rule Two: Not every wish deserves immediate honoring. Consider the analogy of the suicide jumper perched on a ledge who refuses rescue. Shall we tackle him and drag him to safety? Of course. By what right do we forcibly thrust his will? The answer is easy: He has no single "will." If he really wanted to die, he would not be on the ledge; he would be lying on the sidewalk and the question would be moot. And if he really wanted to live, he would not be on the ledge either; he would be inside. He is on the ledge because he is of two minds. Society then decides to ally itself with the life-seeking mind, and often locks him up for a few weeks waiting for that mind to rethink command of the other.

By the time Mr. Medvid was brought back for a final interview by U.S. officials, he had no doubt been threatened (if not worse: his wrists had been cut) and, according to the psychiatrist's report, "heavily drugged." He said: I want to go back to the Soviet Union. Days before, another Medvid had said: I want to come to America. Which was the real

Medvid? Why not wait a few days to find out — at least long enough for the effects of the brutalization and the drugs to dissipate?

If American officials erred on the wrong side, the error is correctable. Mr. Medvid can always walk back to a Soviet Embassy and go home. Spies do it. After all, as in suicide, only one choice is irreversible.

And third, why must a defector have Soviet officials present during his interviews? Look at it from Mr. Medvid's point of view. The first time he jumps, he is interviewed by Americans only, he asks to stay, and they send him back kicking and screaming. He is then reinterviewed by Americans, this time with a Soviet embassy official present. Is he supposed to confess now his rejection of the motherland and his embrace of America? He is not crazy.

A few more Medvids and the old joke — definition of a Soviet spy: a quarter returned from abroad — may lose some of its truth. America is putting an enormous effort into that shiny new paint job for the Statue of Liberty. Perhaps a bit might be diverted to preparing a better welcome for those who believe its inscription.

Washington Post Writers Group

## Europarlament: New Teeth, or New Rubber Stamps?

By Giles Merritt

STRASBOURG, France — At the start of the 1980s the European Parliament was going places. Its members included Willy Brandt, Bettino Craxi, Jacques Chirac and Pierre Mauroy, a future Italian prime minister, and past and future French prime ministers, to name but a few. It looked like the start of something big for the European Community's newly elected assembly.

Today the Strasbourg-based parliament is back in the news, but the question remains the same: Can the 434-seat body grab enough power to transform itself from a talking shop into a decisive institution?

The last few years have not been kind to the parliament. The heavyweights have deserted, leaving second-rank politicians either on the way up or on the way down. Not a single important battle in the struggle for political authority has been won by the EC parliamentarians. The promise of a strong, supranational, democratic body remains unfulfilled. But all is not lost. The next few weeks will determine whether the assembly can grow some teeth.

prize that suddenly is almost within the parliamentarians' grasp is that of being a genuine part of the EC decision-making process.

If it is not quite make-or-break time for the parliament, it certainly is make-or-molder time.

This opportunity is offered by the European governments' efforts to rewrite parts of the Treaty of Rome, the 28-year-old legal charter of the Community. The idea is that only by tinkering with the treaty can the EC streamline itself for the future.

For two months, Europe's foreign ministers have been locked in tortuous negotiations over an even closer integration of the Community, and a new system of voting that would open the possibility of the wishes of sovereign member states being overruled by the majority.

What the ministers are talking about is a return to the original spirit of the treaty. But the motivation is no longer the idealism of the six founding nations; it is the fear that with the accession in January of Spain and Portugal to full membership, increasing the EC's rolls to 12, unanimous decisions will be hard to come by.

Under a revised treaty, the requirement of unanimity would apply only

to new EC policy initiatives. Majority voting would be reserved for the administrative issues that account for the bulk of Community decisions.

The Europeans are not yet fully agreed on the details of this tough

**A revised EC charter could turn the assembly from a talking shop into a decisive institution.**

new system. But most of the governments recognize instinctively that whatever the voting mechanism's final shape, it needs to be dressed in the garb of parliamentary democracy — hence the chance being presented to the European Parliament to boost its political clout and influence.

Up to now, the assembly has had no more than nuisance value. It has engaged in the empty ritual of con-

testing EC governments' budgetary decisions, knowing that each time it amends a draft budget the Council of Ministers will restore it to about its original size. But it has never resorted to the no-holds-barred tactics that it could have. The rules allow the parliament to demonstrate its displeasure by dismissing all the EC commissioners, and enable it to hamper the EC's works by refusing to vote its formal opinions on current issues.

Refusing to wield the rubber stamp seems an empty threat. Yet the European Parliament should not be underestimated. Thanks in part to regular television coverage of its debates, the parliament commands more public recognition and respect than its power really warrants. President Reagan has addressed it as if it were the European equivalent of the U.S. Congress. And perhaps because it is a window in the otherwise featureless wall of EC bureaucracy, it attracts protesters and lobbyists.

There are a few firebrands in the

parliament who press for change. They range from Altiero Spinelli, the veteran Italian Communist who champions political and economic union, for "Europe" to the Young Turks on the right who are determined to move the parliament's monthly sessions to Brussels, where the action is.

But if coming weeks bring a sudden improvement in the assembly's fortunes, it will not be because the parliament has managed to take, but rather because the EC governments have decided to give. Granting more power to the parliament may be the key to a more cohesive Community.

When Europe's heads of government meet in Luxembourg on Dec. 7, they are due to put the finishing touches to the EC's streamlining package. Its components are still being wrangled over, but unless it concedes more power to the European Parliament it probably will be vetoed by Italy's European-minded national parliament and possibly by those of some of the Benelux countries.

International Herald Tribune

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Dutch Dreams, Realities

Regarding "The Netherlands: Utopian Dreams Are Being Interrupted by Reality" (Insights, Oct. 23):

Why can an American writer not accept the premises of a modern welfare state as they are lived in the Netherlands without portraying them as "utopian"? Richard Reeves, with his capitalist bias, tries to imply (by a ridiculous 16th-century analogy) that the Dutch solutions to problems such as drugs, crime, unemployment and housing shortages are somehow wrong or doomed. The government gets involved and spends money — how can it be that simple?

In America, neither government nor the average citizen wastes much thought, compassion or money on those who "don't make it." I applaud the simple notion by which the Dutch support every member of their society. "We must do it, because it would be wrong not to."

IRENE HEISENBERG.

Durham, New Hampshire.

I take umbrage at Richard Reeves' editorializing. America's

dreams — instant and excessive materialistic gain, philistine entertainment 24 hours a day — have short-comings too. And is it less noble for the Dutch to subsidize housing, art and health than to support multi-billion-dollar tobacco, dairy and defense industries?

The article is an indictment of modern Western civilization on both sides of the Atlantic — not just in the Netherlands.

JEFF J. BROWN.

Fargo, Oklahoma.

Many foreigners join the Dutch in praising the tolerance of their society. But be aware that tolerance in the Netherlands has its limits.

Immigrants through history — the Huguenots are an example — found that they were welcome as long as the economy was booming and they — as foreigners — contributed to it.

More recent immigrants from Southern Europe and North Africa have to be protected by "anti-discrimination" laws.

Dutch law and order is lenient to squatters, demonstrators and drug addicts. But there is much suspicion

especially in the media, toward innovative ideas launched by high-level citizens and businesses. The Dutch consider themselves "pathfinders," a sort of "conscience of the world." Yet their reactions are conservative.

The ghost of Calvin has influenced even Roman Catholics and politically leftist groups. The result is that many scientists and businessmen feel better in the atmosphere outside the land of the dikes. And those who come back after years away face "return shock" — coming from an evolving world, the Netherlands seems unchanged from when they left.

Still, it does not hurt to remember Heinrich Heine's advice that if ever the world faces annihilation, "I would like to be in the Netherlands, because everything there happens 50 years later."

JAN R. HAKEMULDER.

Oppeinde, Netherlands.

**The Humanitarian Swiss**  
However regrettable that a "UN Election Threatens Neutrality of Refugees Post" (Insights, Oct. 30), there may be positive aspects. The appoint-

ment of a U.S.-backed Swiss candidate as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees would give Switzerland a near monopoly in the humanitarian field, since the International Committee of the Red Cross is exclusively Swiss. This should lead Switzerland to relax its harsh policies on asylum and refugees. Privileges, after all, imply duties.

JOHN de SALIS.

Geneva.

### The Restive Maoris

Regarding the report "New Assertiveness of Maoris Disrupts New Zealand's Whites" (Oct. 30):

My homeland — As-te-aroha, as the Maoris named it, or New Zealand as it now is called — is indeed suffering racial unrest. It is a wonder the problem has been hidden for so long when the little mentioned fact of voter discrimination has been in force since the last century. In New Zealand, the Maoris vote in their own representatives to the House of Representatives; the whites do the same.

BRUCE J. PHILLIPS.

Budapest.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 47.12.65. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris. ISSN: 0244-8052.

Directeur de la publication: Walter H. Thayer.

Managing Dir. Asia: Mahabir Chatterjee, 24-34 Hareway Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 2-585618. Telex 61702.

Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Mackenzie, 61 Long Acre, London WC2E 9AT. Tel. 834-4302. Telex 263009.

Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 13, 1000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. 8367/2633. Telex 416072.

S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 2320212. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.

U.S. subscription: \$332 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

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## Envoy Cites Progress On Hostages in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

Moslem militiamen of the Amal movement. Islamic Jihad, a Shiite fundamentalist group loyal to Iran that has claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of eight Americans since March 1984, allowed four hostages to address letters last Friday to Mr. Reagan, their families and the archbishop.

The group is demanding the release of 17 comrades convicted in Kuwait for bombing the U.S. and French embassies there in 1983.

Last May, the same group proposed to release four Americans, including William Buckley, a U.S. Embassy political officer, if the 17 prisoners held in Kuwait were freed. Islamic Jihad said they had killed Mr. Buckley but this has not been verified.

The only other U.S. hostage is Peter Kilburn, a librarian.

The letter to the archbishop was signed by Terry A. Anderson, 38,

chief Middle East correspondent for The Associated Press; the Reverend Lawrence Martin Jenko, 50, a Roman Catholic priest; David Jacobson, 54, director of the American University Hospital in Beirut; and Thomas M. Sutherland, 53, dean of agriculture at the university.

A Presbyterian minister, the Reverend Benjamin Weir, was freed Sept. 14 to show the captors "good intentions."

There are no guarantees that Mr. Waite will succeed, but recent signs by the Americans' captors suggest that they may be ready to negotiate.

The U.S. administration has said it will not bend to wishes of "terrorists" but left the door open for negotiations.

Mr. Waite has successfully negotiated the release of four Britons from Libya in September and three Anglican missionaries from Iran in



Jean-Claude Aimé

1981. He admitted that this time he was up against a more diffuse and disorganized group, rather than a central government.

Separately, Jean-Claude Aimé, the UN's special Middle East envoy, flew to Beirut with instructions from Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the UN secretary-general, to discuss all the hostages with the government.

## State Terror Is Assailed By Bishops In Chile

Review

SANTIAGO — Chile's Roman Catholic bishops have accused the military government of carrying out state terrorism and asserted that the sharpening of social conflicts was due largely to the lack of political freedoms in Chile.

The charges were made Wednesday in pastoral guidelines issued by the permanent committee of the country's episcopal conference.

Relations between the Catholic hierarchy and the president, General Augusto Pinochet, have long been strained.

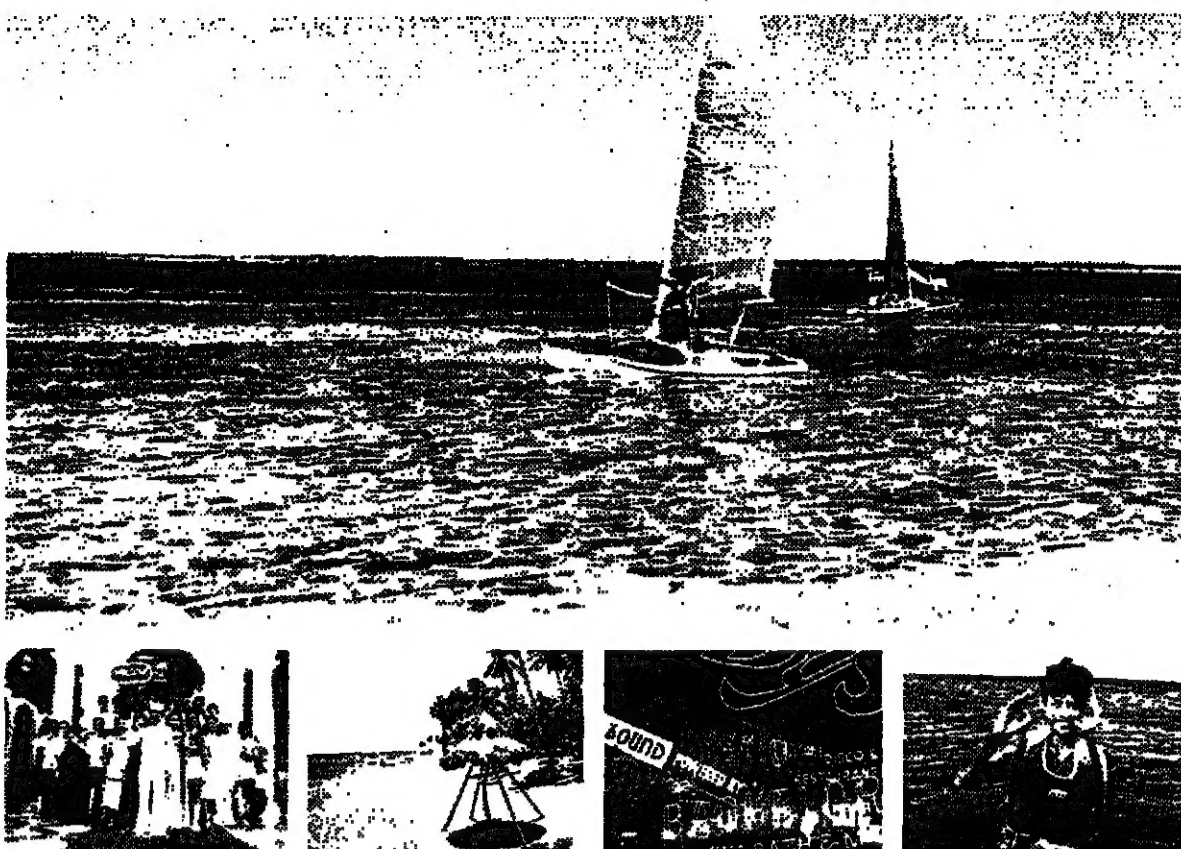
Church officials called in August for an investigation of kidnapping and torture cases they suspected were executed with the participation of security forces, and seven policemen were arrested in September on charges of involvement in the abduction and killing of three Communist critics of the president.

Meanwhile, six opposition leaders jailed by the government for calling protests in September called off a hunger strike Wednesday after two weeks, in response to appeals from their supporters and the Roman Catholic Church.

In their document, the bishops said: "There is a political will behind this violence. There is violence in arbitrary detentions, internal and external exile, the practice of abduction of intimidation and even political murder."

The bishops distinguished between "terrorism that comes from the state through its security organizations" and "terrorism that comes from those who resort to terrorist methods as an expression of frustration and discontent."

But, they added: "State violence is more serious because the authorities, by definition, are supposed to repress crime using the weapons of truth and justice."



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## Agreement On Ulster

(Continued from Page 1)

ment had betrayed its responsibility to the people of Northern Ireland.

The statement said British assurances that Northern Ireland's status would not be altered "is now contradicted by the concession to another government of a share in the framing and implementation of the law, and in the administration of the affairs of Northern Ireland."

The Times of London said the agreement consisted of:

- A British-Irish ministerial commission to oversee contacts between the two governments on Northern Ireland's affairs.

- A secretariat of British and Irish officials in Belfast, to serve as a forum to which Roman Catholics could address grievances if they feel they are not being satisfactorily dealt with by the British authorities.

- A parliamentary tier made up of British, Irish and Northern Irish lawmakers to work on improving relations among the three.

- Reforms to give more expression to Catholic culture in Northern Ireland, such as permitting Irish street names and the flying of the Irish flag, actions presently outlawed.

- A commission to improve British-Irish cooperation in combating the Irish Republican Army and its offshoot, the Irish National Liberation Army.

## Chemical Arms Accord Is Set

(Continued from Page 1)

force in Europe combined with confidence-building measures to reduce the risks of surprise attack; measures to prevent nuclear miscalculations and nuclear surprise attacks; and a cooperative research effort on nuclear fusion for civil purposes.

Officials said they were also hoping to gain Moscow's agreement to hold additional summit meetings.

Meanwhile, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the speaker of the House, pledged "a bipartisan willingness to support the summit results."

When President Reagan meets with Mr. Gorbachev next week, Mr. O'Neill said, "he deserves the support of all Americans, regardless of party or philosophy."

Later, Mr. O'Neill drew applause from both sides of the House when he denied a report in Wednesday's issue of The New

York Times that his remarks were part of a Democratic strategy to raise the summit stakes for Mr. Reagan.

Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the House Republican leader, said, "I, for one, refuse to believe that the speaker of the House would use his high office for such a partisan purpose."

Mr. O'Neill responded that report in The Times was "absolutely and completely wrong," and "the figment of somebody's imagination."

A source close to Mr. O'Neill, and one of seven House Democrats to talk about the strategy, said that the speaker was denying his own partisanship in the matter "because he was directly accused of being partisan" but that "the story about the strategy is a fact."

## Peres Insists Sharon Retract Policy Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

Sharon was trying to break up the coalition to challenge Mr. Shamir for the Likud leadership.

Mr. Sharon's charges were the following:

- Mr. Peres, in secret contacts with Jordan, sought to include Syria in peace talks in an international conference in exchange for territorial concessions in the Golan Heights.

- The Labor Party's "cynicism" had "cost blood."

- Israel was being led down "a crooked path."

- Mr. Peres employed "base craftiness" in refusing to rule out Palestine Liberation Organization participation in negotiations.

- The peace treaty with Egypt was endangered by Mr. Peres's "shaky and obnoxious policy."
- When Mr. Sharon demanded that PLO bases be removed from

Jordan he was "answered with cynicism."

In a speech to the Labor Party central committee Thursday, Mr. Peres said that it would be impossible to remain in the same cabinet with Mr. Sharon unless the trade minister specifically retracted all the allegations.

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## INDONESIA: A Major Importer of Rice Becomes a Potential Exporter

JAKARTA—An archipelago consists of 13,700 islands on the equator, Indonesia has long been a net importer of food, especially rice the main staple of the majority of the country's 167 million people. Rice imports amounted at 628 thousand tonnes in 1968, increased to 955 thousand tonnes in 1970 and reached a peak in 1980 at about 2 million tonnes.

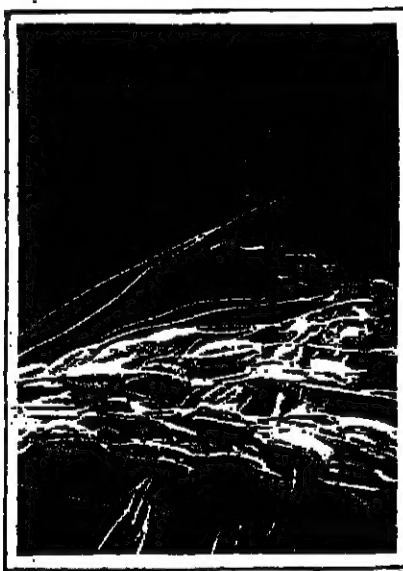
This does not mean that rice production stagnated. But, just as Robert Malthus predicted, the increase in production could not match the increase in demand that came with population growth and higher income. About 12.2 million tonnes of milled rice were produced in 1969. In 1984, after fifteen years of hard work and determination, the production of milled rice reached 25.8 million tonnes.

During the 20 year period, 1963-1983, Indonesia received about US\$187 million worth of food aid — accepted worldwide as part of development aid.

The New Order of the Indonesian government, under President Suharto's leadership, was well aware of both its benefits and hazards for the recipient country. Food aid can prevent starvation and helps a country overcome short-term stock deficits. It can also be used meaningfully in finding innovative ways to promote development and alleviate poverty and malnutrition. But, there is also the danger to become dependent on the donations. In order not to disturb the normal patterns of production and marketing, excess aid was channelled through a special agency which stabilizes the prices of food produced domestically.

Food supply is naturally crucial in supporting national development and national security. Since the 1950's Indonesia has striven to become self-sufficient in food production.

But it was not until 1969, when President Suharto decreed the implementation of Pelita I (Indone-



Swasembada

This is a sponsored article

sia's National Five-Year Development Plan), the development of agricultural sector was rightly placed on the highest rank of priorities.

Four main programs were included in the drive towards self sufficiency: intensification, extensification, rehabilitation, and diversification. Of these four programs, intensification has played the leading role. The main reason for this is the confidence that people had that intensification was the cheapest and most effective approach.

Most Indonesian farmers can be classified as low income small farmers. On the average, an Indonesian farmer will own one hectare of land. On Java, the most densely populated island, the average is only 0.6 hectare per farmer.

Moreover, most of the farms in Indonesia are managed by farm families. This is the reason why agricultural modernization in Indonesia is actually a modernization of the family farm. Modernization efforts are trying to maximize productivity of each family member while using the natural

resources available in the community.

Indonesian small farmers are willing to adapt to new innovations. For example, the use of rice hullers in rural areas was very low in 1968. There were only about 8,000 units at that time, for most farmers still believe in the old traditional way of hulling rice. By 1983, the number of hullers in use climbed to 64,000. Other examples can also be seen in the increases in use of fertilizer, high yielding varieties and modern equipments such as tractors, hand sprayers, thresher and the like.

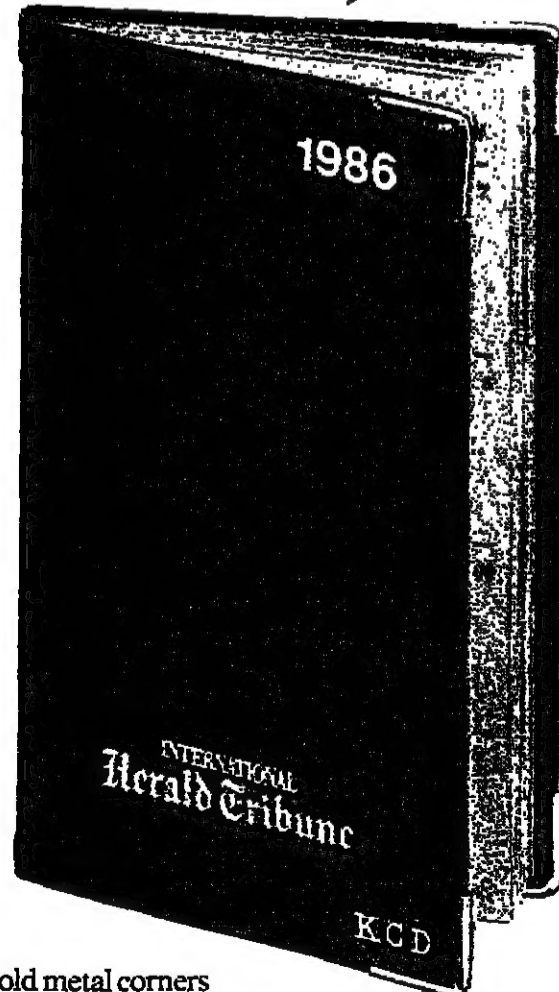
But, the most rewarding aspect of this intensification program must be attributed to the system called Mass Demonstration, which then turned to Mass Guidance Program. At first, the small farmers were organized into groups, consists of up to 25 farmers. One is selected as the leader of the group, who is accountable to bring the problem of his members to the notice of the organizers.

Demonstration plots of 0.1 ha are established on the farmer's land. This is then developed further into a demonstration farm between 5 and 10 ha, utilizing modern technology, managed by 10-15 farmers in the group. Once these farms have shown significant production increases, the area is broadened out to 25-100 ha and organized cooperatively among several groups.

In two years, 1966 - 1967, the area under this intensification program increased from 172,000 ha to more than 1.1 million ha. These numbers have been continually increasing. Last year, the program has covered 9.6 million ha.

By the cooperation pattern, the small farmers are able to see that modern technology can operate effectively at the village level. It is this system that has worked so effectively in rice production, yielding 25.8 million tonnes in 1984.

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BoCo	1789	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
BoCo	1789	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
BoCo	1789	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
BoCo	1789	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
BoCo	1789	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2

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Unif	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47
Comp	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47	1438.00
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47	1438.00
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47	1438.00
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47	1438.00

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Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47
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1438.00	1438.00	+11.47	1438.00	+11.47
1438.00	1438.00	+11.47	1438.00	+11.47
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Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Close	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.	Vol.
1438.00	+11.47	1438.00	+11.47	1438.00
1438.00	+11.47	1438.00	+11.47	1438.00
1438.00	+11.47	1438.00	+11.47	1438.00
1438.00	+11.47	1438.00	+11.47	1438.00

NYSE Diaries				
Close	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
1438.00	1438.00	+11.47	1438.00	+11.47
1438.00	1438.00	+11.47	1438.00	+11.47
1438.00	1438.00	+11.47	1438.00	+11.47
1438.00	1438.00	+11.47	1438.00	+11.47

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Nov. 13	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 17
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47	1438.00
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47	1438.00
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47	1438.00
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47	1438.00

AMEX Sales				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47	1438.00
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47	1438.00
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47	1438.00
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47	1438.00

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47	1438.00
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47	1438.00
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47	1438.00
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47	1438.00

## N.Y. Stocks Set Another Record

**NEW YORK** — Stocks smashed records Thursday for the third time this week. Analysts said investors were acting on the belief that U.S. interest rates will come down and corporate profits will rise.

The Dow climbed 11.47 points to 1,439.22, offering an encore to its 27.52-point leap Monday.

The New York Stock Exchange index rose 1.03 to an all-time high of 114.82 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index increased 1.96 to an unprecedented 199.06. The price of an average share jumped 32 cents.

Advances outpaced declines by 2 to 1. Volume totaled 124.9 million shares, up from 109.6 million Wednesday.

Composite volume of NYSE-listed issues on all U.S. exchanges and over the counter totaled 141.9 million shares, compared with 129.6 million traded Wednesday.

The sleeping giant is beginning to roar," said Marvin Katz of Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. "I'm enjoying this market very much," said Trude Latimer of Evans & Co. She said the rally has begun to spread to the secondary, lower priced issues.

"The willingness of institutions and the public to buy the lower priced issues shows there is increasing confidence in the market," Ms. Latimer said.

Alfred Harris of Josephthal & Co. in St. Louis said that more investors are converting to the belief that interest rates will trend lower over the near term, that disinflation will continue for a significant period of time and that the overall outlook for corporate earnings is reasonably good.

"The stock market will remain at high levels from now until year-end," Mr. Harris said. Ricky Harrington of Interstate Securities in

### M-1 Rises \$200 Million

**NEW YORK** — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, known as M-1, rose \$200 million in early November, the Federal Reserve Board reported Thursday.

The Fed said M-1 increased to a seasonally adjusted \$611.6 billion in the week ended Nov. 4, from \$611.4 billion the previous week.

M-1 includes cash in circulation, deposits in checking accounts and nonbank travelers checks.

Charlotte, North Carolina, said that a close above 1,440 on the Dow will be very bullish and will trigger substantially more public participation in the market. He said that the Dow is likely to finish above that level within the next few sessions.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported the nation's basic money supply rose \$200 million in the week ended Nov. 4.

On the trading floor, Beatrice was the most active NYSE-listed issue, climbing 1/4 to 46 1/4. The company agreed to be acquired by Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co.

High-technology and semiconductor issues were among the market's leaders. IBM climbed 1 1/4 to 136 1/4. Cray Research was the session's biggest winner, jumping 4 to 65 1/4. Motorola added 1 1/4 to 34 1/4. National Semiconductor rose 3/4 to 12 1/4. Advanced Micro Devices added 1/2 to 25 1/4. Texas Instruments climbed 2 1/4 to 98 1/4.

Among other actively traded blue chips, Allied-Signal climbed 1 1/4 to 46 1/4. Westinghouse rose 1/2 to 43 1/4. American Express added 1/4 to 48 1/4. General Motors tacked on 1/4 to 69 1/4. Sears edged up 1/4 to 36 1/4 and Exxon spurted 1/4 to 54.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47
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1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47
1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	1438.00	+11.47

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## Photographers in the World of Dress: A Question of Fashion or Style

LONDON — The cliché has it that fashion photographers would rather be something else. In his preface to the catalog to the exhibition of fashion photographs now in the Victoria and Albert Museum, the museum's director, Sir Roy Strong, speaks of the photographers' love-hate relationship to their craft and claims they "feel guilt-ridden from time to time."

Even the fashion butterfly Cecil Beaton in 1938 wrote an article called "I Am Gorged With Glamour Photography" and stated his true aim: "I want to make photographs of

### MARY BLUME

very elegant women taking the grit out of their eyes, or blowing their noses, or taking the lipstick off their teeth." Beaton was of course far too wise to do such a thing.

Edward Steichen, whose 1927 photograph of Marion Morehouse in a Cheruit dress has been called "the key to modern fashion photography," said what he liked especially about Morehouse (who became Mrs. A. A. Cummings) was that "she was no more interested in fashion than I was."

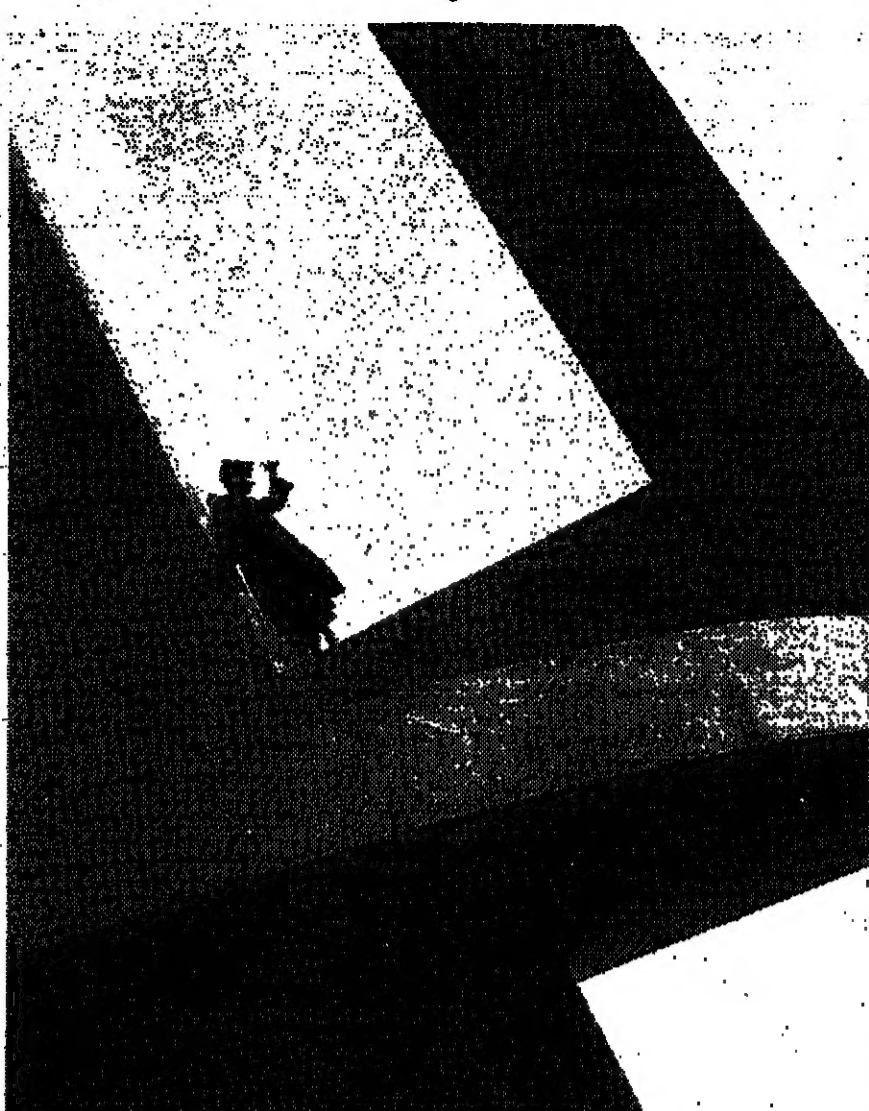
David Bailey, on the other hand, isn't convinced by all this self-loathing. "Steichen couldn't have been that embarrassed about fashion photography—he spent thirty years doing it. It's like Tolstoy becoming a vegetarian at eighty."

Bailey chose the 175 photographs in the V&A show, which is the first major exhibition of fashion photography ever held in Britain. He reckons that he spends only about 10 percent of his time on fashion pictures, but he is not about to put down the craft: "My fashion pictures are documents just as much as my boat people or my pictures for Bandaid of Sudan."

The work of some of the best fashion photographers, Bailey says, could qualify for categories other than fashion. "Irving Penn, still life. Richard Avedon, portraits. And Bill Klein has had enormous influence on reportage."

Bailey himself has had an influence not only on fashion pictures but on pop sociology. He brought cockney cheek and hustle to the genteel purities of Harper's Bazaar and Vogue and helped create the swinging '60s although he was too canny to be taken in entirely by the myth. "The sixties was 3,000 people in London. I don't think the coal miner in Yorkshire had much fun in the sixties."

In his own preface for the V&A show (which lasts through mid-January) Bailey quotes the line, "When I die I want to go to Vogue." This still and glossy paradise is represented by 39 photographers who range alphabetically from Diane Arbus, who photographed children's fashions in a style eerily



Martin Munkacsi (1938).

like her more famous work, to Bruce Weber, born in 1946 and the hottest photographer these days. "With Weber and Helmut Newton we're talking more about style than fashion," Bailey says. "Fashion is here six months and gone. You can recognize a style."

In addition to such expected grandees as Baron Adolphe de Meyer, whom Beaton called the Debussy of photographers, there are many now-obscure names such as the Frenchman Jean Moral, the Czech François Kollar, the Swiss Hans Feurer, the American Melvin Sokolsky, and above all the very influential Martin Munkacsí, a Hungarian who died in 1963 and whom Henri Cartier-

Bresson called one of photography's most important pioneers who "made me suddenly realize that photography could reach eternity through the moment."

A former sports photographer, Munkacsí brought movement to fashion photography and actually had a model run toward the camera. Richard Avedon had said that Munkacsí's pictures in Harper's Bazaar were his first lesson in photography.

In Avedon's own pictures, the running models seem frozen in mid-air. Both Avedon's elaborate set-ups and the monumental photographs of Irving Penn (so intense, complained one Vogue editor, that they burned the pages and could not be used) date from the days of great dresses, which raises the question of how much the fading of haute couture hastened the disappearance of the grandiose fashion photograph.

Bailey points out that haute couture died in the '60s at just about the time that the motorized camera came in. Everything changed. "The dress was a sculptured thing before," he says. As for fashion photography, "Almost anyone can do it now."

Bailey's own favorite fashion photographer is Cecil Beaton. "He had a way of making people happy in their own space. He had a way of making people natural."

Yet no photographs were more posed and unnatural than Beaton's. "All pictures are unnatural," Bailey replies. "All pictures are sad because they're about dead people. Paintings you don't think of in a special time or with a specific event. With photos I always think I'm looking at something dead."

BAILEY just contributed 35 photographs to a Live Aid auction that raised £20,070 (about \$28,000) last week at Sotheby's. He also made a commercial for Greenpeace. "It's a girl dragging a fur coat with blood oozing out of it and it says, 'It takes 40 dumb animals to make a fur coat and one to wear it.' It is, he says, the first X-rated commercial and can only be shown with X-rated films."

He did a stately portrait of Margaret Thatcher for the current issue of English Vogue and is experimenting with different cameras, having noted some years back that they have different effects on sitters. People will, he says, react differently to a Rolleiflex or a huge 14x11 camera. "It imposes something on the sitters. It takes the pictures—you can't move it, you can't lie. He did not use this camera with Mrs. Thatcher."

"I cheated that like a normal Vogue sitting," he says, laughing.

He may do little fashion work these days, but still when he dies David Bailey would like to go to Vogue.

"I wouldn't mind if all the girls were there. Not the editors," he says. "The models." ■



Bruce Weber (1984).

## Australia's Boom in Writing

by Kate Singleton

SYDNEY — Most people think of Australians as yachters, surfers, beer-drinkers, more than writers. Yet probably there is more good fiction being written in Australia today than in any other part of the English-speaking world. Not just one or two promising authors, but an avalanche of talent.

In recent years the paperback publishing house Penguin Australia has proved to be more successful than any other Penguin branch worldwide, so it's easy to deduce that Australians are not only prolific writers, but also avid readers.

If you travel around the country today you no longer get the impression of being in some distant and faintly ridiculous outpost of the British Commonwealth. On the contrary, Anti-Pom sentiments are expressed quite frequently, and the Italians and Greeks are held up as exemplary New Australians. Immigrants from Southeast Asia may still be

regarded with some reserve by older Australians, but this is bound to change in time as well. The New Australia is a unique ethnical hybrid in a unique geographical position.

But the expression of Australianness in fiction needed a catalyst, which it found in the Literature Board of the Australia Council. The council deals with public funding for the arts, and the Literature Board was set up in 1973. "Seventy-percent of our subsidies go to living writers, ranging from the young to the established, to buy time," explains the director of the board, Thomas Shapcott, himself a respected poet and novelist. "This has always been a controversial decision. But we believe that it has allowed writers to do their final revision, that extra polish that makes all the difference."

The yield has been a wide range of writing and poetry. Notably, there has been a sudden increase in the number of women fiction writers writing with great stylistic authority. And the short story has proved to be a particularly successful genre. Australian writers mostly choose to explore the finer

details of the small event; they can express with extraordinary verbal economy the more elusive feelings involved in episodes that do not claim to change the course of history, or even to leave a mark on it. There are exceptions, of course, but for the most part Australian fiction is not interested in Heroes and Heroines and Stories that have a beginning, a middle and an end. It focuses rather on chunks of a continuum: like being more drawn by those exquisite miniature landscapes that act as a background in Renaissance portraits than by the figure portrayed.

The Australian fiction writers have not only been encouraged by the far-sighted funding policy of the Literature Board. They have also been backed by some courageous publishing ventures. The earliest on the scene was the University of Queensland Press. Until the mid-60s its best seller was "The Internal Anatomy of the Sheep." Then a young American called Frank Thompson was appointed general manager and things

Continued on page 11

## German Theater's Bad Boy

by John Curtin

HAMBURG — Catcalls, boos and whistling reach a crescendo and threaten to drown out the applause as Peter Zadek walks on stage to join his "bloodstained" actors. They are standing in a sea of stage carnage left in the wake of the West German director's new production of "The Duchess of Malfi," the Jacobean horror classic by John Webster.

During the three-hour-long premiere, the audience of the rich, chic and prominent in the Deutsches Schauspielhaus has witnessed the theatrical equivalent of "The Texas Chain Saw Massacre," spiced with sex, nudity and a bizarre string of anachronisms. Squash, tuxedos and telephones in a 17th-century play?

It is all part for the course in a Peter Zadek production and Hamburg audiences can expect more of the same. At 59, the West German theater's most enduring enfant terrible has signed on as the new Intendant, or general manager, of the prestigious Schauspielhaus and shows no indication of wanting to mellow into a grand old man.

Sitting in his spacious, light-filled office in the newly renovated turn-of-the-century theater opposite the main railroad station, the director seems to relish his role as *Szenenmeister*. It is one he has enjoyed since 1957, at the latest, when Jean Genet called him "an idiot" for an unconventional London production of his play "The Balcony." Things have not changed much since, after a stint as Intendant at the Bochum Schauspielhaus in the 1970s, Zadek went on to provoke shock, titillate and delight audiences in the country's leading theaters.

A completely nude Desdemona in a 1976 Hamburg production of "Othello" was an attention-getter, as was a 1981 musical review version of "Jeder Stirbt für Sich Allein" (Everyone Dies for Himself). The heart-beated treatment of Hans Fallada's serious novel about the resistance prompted one critic to call the staging politically "obscene."

"I suppose I am interested in the place where the taboo sits," says the director, who insists that he doesn't "care a damn" whether the crowd boos or applauds as long as it reacts. Bad reviews bother him even less.

"Every sort of vicious attack that you can possibly imagine has been made," he says, almost gleefully.

Many a broadside greeted Zadek's unconventional Shakespeare productions of the 1960s and '70s. The American historian Gordon A. Craig, author of "The Germans," in support of his thesis that the playwright had been "exposed to every outrage" in Germany in recent years, cited Zadek's "Measure for Measure" in Bremen as "an attempt, on the basis of a prose translation of the play that retained nothing of Shakespeare's language, to tell the audience what the director thought the poet should have said."

"I think the theater is free to treat anything in any way whatsoever," declares the director, who defines himself as "neither German, nor English, nor Jewish. Or all three." In 1933, at age 7, he fled with his parents from Berlin to London, where he remained for 25 years. "I'm a sort of gypsy. I don't feel that I belong here or there or anywhere. That gives me a certain freedom of action which is perhaps unusual, particularly in Germany."

Zadek's interest in theater dates from his student days at Jesus College, Oxford, where he was enrolled in modern languages but spent most of his time playing the violin, acting and directing. Like his contemporaries Kenneth Tynan and Peter Brook, he came under the influence of the literature and drama scholar Nevill Coghill. "There was an attitude to Shakespeare which was so free and so full of enthusiasm which we all learned from this man that I think it influenced the theater in England and all over the world much, much more than anybody knows about."

After time at the Old Vic school he worked his way through numerous small theaters in England, produced drama for the BBC and finally returned to West Germany in 1959.

Now, as the newly hired head man of the Hamburg Schauspielhaus, one of the German-language theater's leading houses, and recently acclaimed "director of the season" (according to the magazine Theater Heute, which polled 33 West German theater critics) Zadek is at the summit of his career.

Four of his own productions are showing in Hamburg this season including Federico Garcia Lorca's "Yerma," John Hopkins'

"Losing Time" and an enormously successful version of "Ghetto" by the Israeli author Joshua Sobol. The musical, which portrays a cabaret group struggling to survive in the Nazi-controlled ghetto in Vilna, Lithuania, poses some delicate questions about the ethics of collaboration. It was first given at the Freie Volksbühne in West Berlin, and was chosen in the same critics' poll as one of the high points of the last season.

THE work appealed to Zadek because "it was not about Jews as victims. It's about Jews the way they behave today as Israelis. The main character, who is prepared to make compromises with the Germans to save lives, but who is also prepared to behave in a manner which his more liberal or more humanitarian friends would describe as cynical. I would compare to the behavior of the Israelis for instance in the raid on Tunis, which I would defend and find absolutely in order."

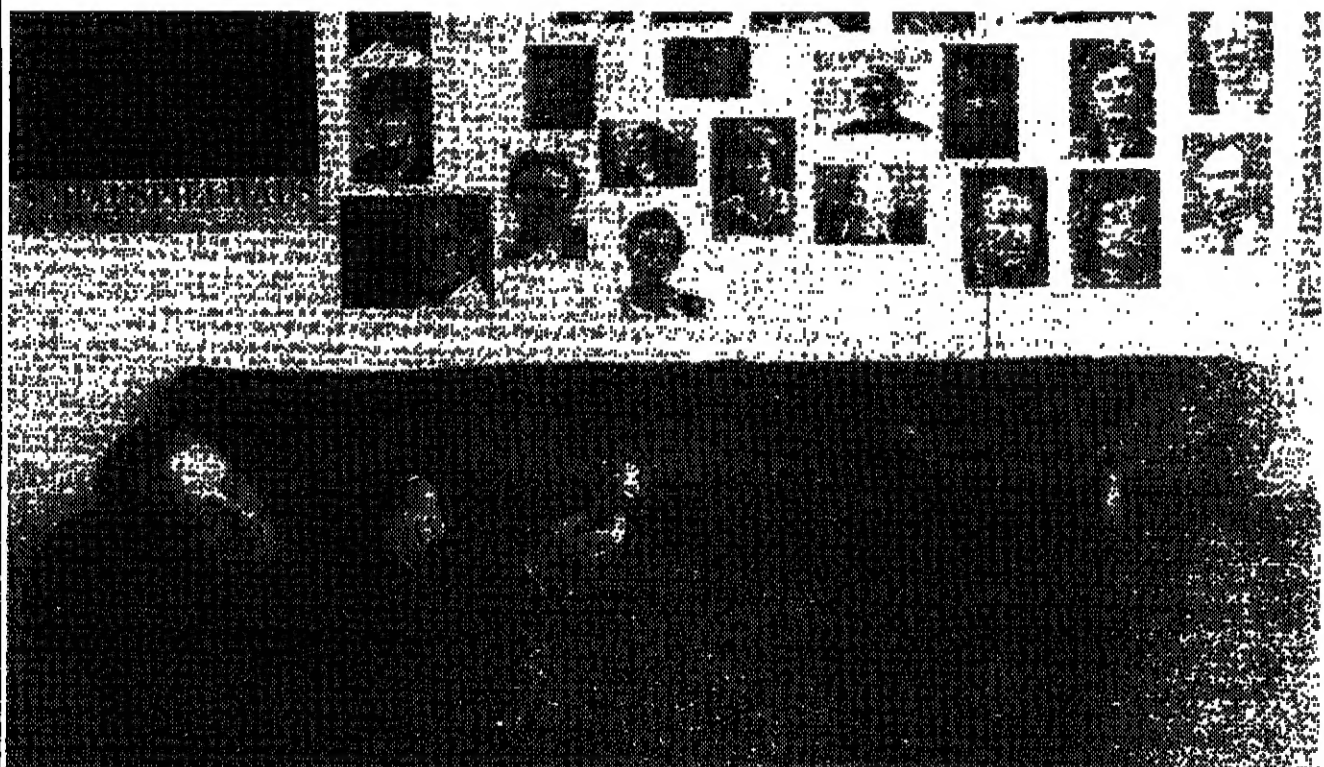
Contrary to what one might expect from a director whose name is associated with scandal and provocation, Zadek is a shy, retiring man who confesses—in the self-deprecating manner of a perfect Oxonian—that he hasn't "the faintest idea" why he is cut out for his job. All he knows is that he is "quite good at listening, and watching people doing things. I spend most of my time watching what an actor does and how his imagination works. I'm fascinated by the idea of people being able to think themselves into other people or into other worlds."

Although he has made films, Zadek does not feel at home in the cinema. What disturbs him is a shooting schedule with no logical sequence. "If I have to start on page 19 of a script, and then on page 1 the next day, and then do the death scene and after that the birth, I get very confused," he says.

Nor does yearn for the English stage or Broadway. "What should I do on Broadway? Another bad musical? The theater in England and America is so diabolically bad at the moment, what should I want to do there?"

"I like to work in a country like Germany," he added, "where the theater is important and really central to people's lives." ■

John Curtin is a journalist based in West Berlin.



Peter Zadek: "Interested in the place where the taboo sits."

## U. S. Accent on the Paris Stage

by Rosette C. Lamont

PARIS — The Paris season, which promises to be rich and varied, started out with a marked American infiltration of the cultural scene. First came Christo's irreverent and witty wrapping of the Pont Neuf. Then there was the dedication of two public sculptures by Richard Serra, including his 35-foot-tall, 100-ton assemblage, "Slab," at the edge of the high-rise business suburb of La Défense.

Now America is a presence on the Paris stage. The dialectic between strength and precariousness which characterizes Serra's elegant steel cube can be detected in the tilted urban landscape that provides the disquieting setting for Woody Allen's "Dieu, Shakespeare et Moi," the reigning boulevard success of the early season. Though these early Allen sketches may not be the author-dramatist's best effort, he can do no wrong in Paris. The French admire him as a fringe character, an anti-hero who has made an establishment success out of resolutely going against the grain of his society.

The other sold-out triumph in which America looms large is the avant-garde production of Ariane Mnouchkine's Théâtre du Soleil, lengthily titled "L'Histoire terrible mais inachevée de Norodom Sihanouk. Roi du Cambodge" ("The Terrible but Unfinished Story of Norodom Sihanouk, King of Cambodia"). Hélène Cixous's modern chronicle play, in the tradition of Shakespearean historical drama, has been accorded the bold Oriental treatment that characterized Mnouchkine's productions of "Twelfth Night," "Richard III" and "Henry IV."

The eight-hour play, in two parts given over two evenings, is a highly evocative, poetic caricature of a gentle yet wily ruler enmeshed in the power games of the superpowers. Although Cixous, one of the leaders of the feminist movement in France, is well known for her radical politics, she proves to be both moderate and wise in this complex, ambitious satire. Its broad humor may not spare the American giant, but it is no less devastating in its exposure of the schemes of the Russians and the Chinese. If there is any message, it is, "Leave this fragile, ancient culture alone."

"Ariane and I wanted to create a modern history play, the story of a whole people's misfortune, of a genocide," Cixous explained after the play's opening.

Ariane traveled widely in the East some 10 years ago and she was immensely impressed by the varied cultures she observed. When we finally decided to create a spectacle about Sihanouk, a character who has entered history but who's still alive, we realized that no one in France was interested in Cambodia. Perhaps because of France's war in Indochina, followed by America's involvement in Vietnam, young people here had become unquestioningly pro-Vietnam and anti-Cambodia. In fact there was a good deal of hostility in

regard to Cambodians. It was our intention to alter this perception."

As the play begins, four black-clad men and a woman stand on the edge of the vast, square beechwood stage of the Cartoucherie de Vincennes. They have reached the bank of the Mekong River. Phnom Penh, the capital, lies on the other side, unprotected by the dispirited, corrupt forces of Lon Nol's army. Led by Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge are close to final victory. However, the victors now face the problem of administering "a crocodile that will tear them to pieces," a city peopled by an urban middle class and the

Continued on page 11



Georges Bigot, right, as Sihanouk.







## FOR FUN AND PROFIT

## Taking the Spouse Along: Gray Area for Executives

by Roger Collis

**I** MARRIED him for better or worse, but not for lunch. "I'd never dream of taking a man with me on a business trip. What would he do?" "Accompanying my husband to conferences is one of the joys of my life." "Why do companies feel they've got to include the spouse? It's humiliating; you're not treated like a human being in your own right."

These are some random responses to what has become a vexed question: Whether or not executives should take their spouses (or, partners) on business trips and to conferences. It's a gray area of corporate practice—seldom articulated in formal policies. The answer, of course, depends on the executive, his or her partner, what kind of trip, who picks up the tab, and ultimately the tax authorities. But it is an issue that can have a decisive effect on the morale and effectiveness of the long-distance manager.

A partner who is politically aware can be a huge asset during indoctrination trips to the corporate Kremlin, or in breaking the ice with potential customers, especially in countries where socializing is inseparable from business. "This is the case in China and in Japan, where they're beginning to recognize the benefits of having the spouse along," says an airline executive. On the other hand, an executive can easily lose commitment and cutting edge by taking a partner on a hard-nosed tour of the markets, which is why many companies require executives to ask permission, even if they pay themselves.

Absence may or may not make the heart grow fonder. But many a relationship has survived in spite of or because of prolonged or frequent trips by one of the partners. There's the "honeymoon effect" when the traveler gets home to balance the risk of rival relationships developing.

The more enlightened firms recognize what is often a problem by offering the spouse an occasional trip as a kind of reward. "It's sometimes important to convince a wife that traveling on business isn't a vacation, it's a lot of pain and grief. Enrolling the wife—that's an American model we're learning from," says a British executive. "It makes the guy's life a bit easier at the end of costs peanuts; most hotel rooms are doubles anyway and there are all sorts of deals, like the QE2, where you can take another person free," says Arthur Lydall, travel manager at Chevron in London.

According to Charles Dufault, manager, management development and training, for Philip Morris Europe in Lausanne, "We'd allow a wife to travel for a portion of time if we have someone away for longer than six weeks, or when social activities are foreseen. . . . If an executive is traveling a lot, we could agree to taking his spouse along at his own expense."

Few companies are as forthcoming as Philip Morris about their policies. According to David Lincoln, a London-based partner of Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby Inc., international consultants in pay and benefits, the whole issue of spouse travel is shrouded in reticence. "It's informal, brown envelope stuff. Early this year we did a survey of 48 big companies in the U.K.; only four of them declared any formal policy. But in fact out of 850 executives, just under 20 percent had actually had this benefit in the last 12 months—this rose to 35 percent at chief executive level. I think this is an understatement; it's not something they want to broadcast." Says Jim Dillman, manager of TPF&C in Frankfurt: "In Germany we don't get a lot of hard data to this question, people don't like to talk about it. Companies are looking at spouse travel as a way to increase benefits, but the tax authorities here are so strictured that they would find it an unjustified business expense."

The same is true in Sweden, a country of exceptionally high taxes. "This is very touchy, of course, if you bring your wife on a business trip; the tax authorities are very strong here. I think we'd better have a discussion among ourselves and call you back," (they never did), said a spokesman for SAF, the Swedish Employers' Federation.

Tax is the biggest single inhibitor of spouse travel, affecting both the company and the individual. "If it is declared, and that's a big if, then unless it is wholly and exclusively required for business reasons the tax is computed on the basis of cost to the company of transporting and accommodating the spouse," Lincoln says. But how do you split up the respective costs? "That's the

## Taxes and morale important factors in setting policy

flaky area; you get everything from outright lying to telling less than the truth. For example, you might ask for a letter from the U.S. parent company inviting an executive over, indicating a genuine business reason for having his wife along, say for meeting customers. But the Internal Revenue's very wary of these purely social functions. Another way is to get a friendly travel agent to word the invoice in a very careful way, so that it's just not picked up."

According to Dillman, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service has no clear up-front rule. "You can usually negotiate a pro-rata amount, part of the air travel and so on. You discuss it with your accountant, make a choice, put in your return—subject to an audit which may or not hold water."

In spite of the tax hassles, business travel with a partner seems to be on an upswing, especially for conferences. "Typical of this is the annual sales or management slugging in the Bahamas, which is dressed up as a planning exercise," Lincoln says.

Not all women appreciate joining their men at corporate events. A British journalist, Liz Hodgkinson, says: "I think it's dreadful; the whole thing's got out of hand. I think it's humiliating, you're just treated like an appendage. I refuse to be treated as an 'accompanying spouse' and not as a person in my own right. No wonder the women's movement never got anywhere."

The women's movement has at least (mostly) won the right for female executives to bring their men along to company functions, though not all seem to want to do so. Says Annie Redmile, a London-based consultant, "Taking somebody along on a business trip is always a problem unless they're actually involved in your own business. I'd rather enjoy myself with the man in my life when I'm on relaxed time at home."

And does it matter whether a couple is married? Not really, according to most companies, although "we still make a distinction between a legal spouse and companions, or friends" at annual managers' meetings at Philip Morris, Dufault says.

There are no such inhibitions in France, according to Marcel Dumont, assistant to the secretary-general at the prestigious CPA business school in Paris. "French executives rarely travel with their wives and when they do take someone it's often the mistress. Companies close their eyes." And what about the tax angle? An almost palpable Gallic shrug at the other end of the phone. "In France, most people cheat a little bit."

## Australian Books

Continued from page 9

began to change. Poets Rodney Hall and Shapcott edited "New Impulses in Australian Poetry" in 1968. And in 1970 the UQP "Paperback Poets" series began. These inexpensive volumes were hugely successful. David Malouf, now one of Australia's foremost fiction writers, published a book of poems that went into three printings of about 2,000 copies each. Average print runs everywhere for first editions of poems tend to be between 500 and 1,000 copies.

The University of Queensland Press began publishing prose in 1973. Peter Carey's first collection of rather surreal short stories, "The Fat Man in History," drew immediate critical acclaim for technical bravura and a touch of oddness that seemed to have no precedent. Since then the UQP has discovered and nurtured an impressive array of excellent writers.

As word spread upward from down under about the harvest of good authors, houses such as the UQP found some of their discoveries being lured away by British publishers in search of new names. This problem was less felt at Penguin because of its international status. Nevertheless when Brian Johns

took over there six years ago it was only doing 20 to 30 books a year, mostly in current affairs. It now publishes around 120 paperback titles: 40 percent nonfiction, 30 percent children's books and 30 percent fiction.

"We were having a revival of Australian theater and film in the late seventies. So it just seemed logical to me that people would be interested in fiction too," Johns explains. "What we did was to reverse the usual publishing policy. We used paperbacks for expanding the market, and hardbacks for consolidating it."

One of Penguin's early titles was a remarkable novel by Jessica Anderson entitled "Terra Lira by the River." This is a quietly lyrical and humorous depiction of youth in Queensland in the early 1900s, young adulthood in Sydney and maturity in London, seen through the eyes of a woman, who, in old age, returns to her birthplace and reflects upon the way she grew up by escaping. The first print run was of 3,000 copies, but sales now stand at 60,000.

"Sometimes print runs may seem small, but they're relatively strong when seen against the size of the population," Johns

## Four Women Writers

**F**OUR very different women writers can give some idea of the range of contemporary Australian fiction, and some of its salient characteristics as well. They are Olga Masters, Helen Garner, Beverly Farmer and Blanche d'Alpuget.

Blanche d'Alpuget is the exception that confirms the local rule, which is a good reason for talking about her first. Unlike most of her fellow writers, male or female, she chooses to tell a tale with fairly traditional narrative structure. What is new in her work is the reality recounted: the problems of contrasting interests and cultures in Indonesia ("Monkeys in the Dark," 1980) and in Malaysia ("Turtle Beach," 1981). In both these books an ambitious young Australian woman working in Southeast Asia finds herself involved in local issues with widespread national and international political implications. She ends up disillusioned, but perhaps wiser. She controls the telling of these stories with such a firm hand that her books make compulsive reading, without ever slipping into the banality of the easy read.

Beverly Farmer is the master of the short story. "Milk" (1983) is a collection that centers around village life in Greece, or Greek

community life in Australia. They are episodic rather than events, described with extraordinary poetic delicacy. In just a few pages Farmer can draw out the essence of conflicting or overlapping feeling and perceptions between people of different ages, generations, cultural and geographical backgrounds. Old age and illness that grasp after elusive dignity are two difficult subjects she deals with remarkably. Children feature a lot in her stories too: the hopeful side of the natural cycle.

Helen Garner handles the long short story, or the short novel, particularly well. Her characters are ordinary, recognizable young people living in cities like Melbourne; single-parent families, artificial families that build up in large households where the adults need as much support as the children. Her forte has always been her dialogues and the way she describes thought processes. Since "Honour and Other People's Children" (1980), her prose has tightened up. "The Children's Back" (1984) is a fine, terse study of relationships. Perhaps too close to the bone for some, but impressive nevertheless.

Olga Masters only began writing seriously once her seven talented children were out of

the home, making successes of their own lives. "The Home Girls" (1982) won the National Book Council Award in 1983 and immediately established its author as one of the most powerful and original new Australian writers. These are stories of a rural Australia of a few decades ago. The depiction of characters and places is effortless and often funny. Stylistically she is a natural innovator. Her sentences are often startlingly devoid of punctuation (just like many of our thought processes). She effectively contrasts short sharp phrases, strung one below the other rather than together in paragraphs, with softer, more flowing descriptive passages.

Blanche d'Alpuget: "Monkeys in the Dark," Penguin Books Australia; "Turtle Beach," Penguin Books Australia. Beverly Farmer: "Milk," McPhee Gribble/Penguin Books Australia. Helen Garner: "The Children's Back," McPhee Gribble/Penguin Books Australia; "Honour and Other People's Children," McPhee Gribble/Penguin Books Australia. Olga Masters: "The Home Girls," University of Queensland Press.

## TRAVEL

## Historic León and a Palatial Hotel

by Mary Peirson Kennedy

**L** EON, Spain—"Can you imagine Handel's 'Messiah' emanating here from this patio and flooding the whole hotel? It sent shivers down my back last July when I stood here and listened."

Miguel Garcia, a member of the front desk staff of the San Marcos Hotel here is standing on the loggia of a huge patio trying to explain why this hotel, where he has worked for 15 years, is not like any other.

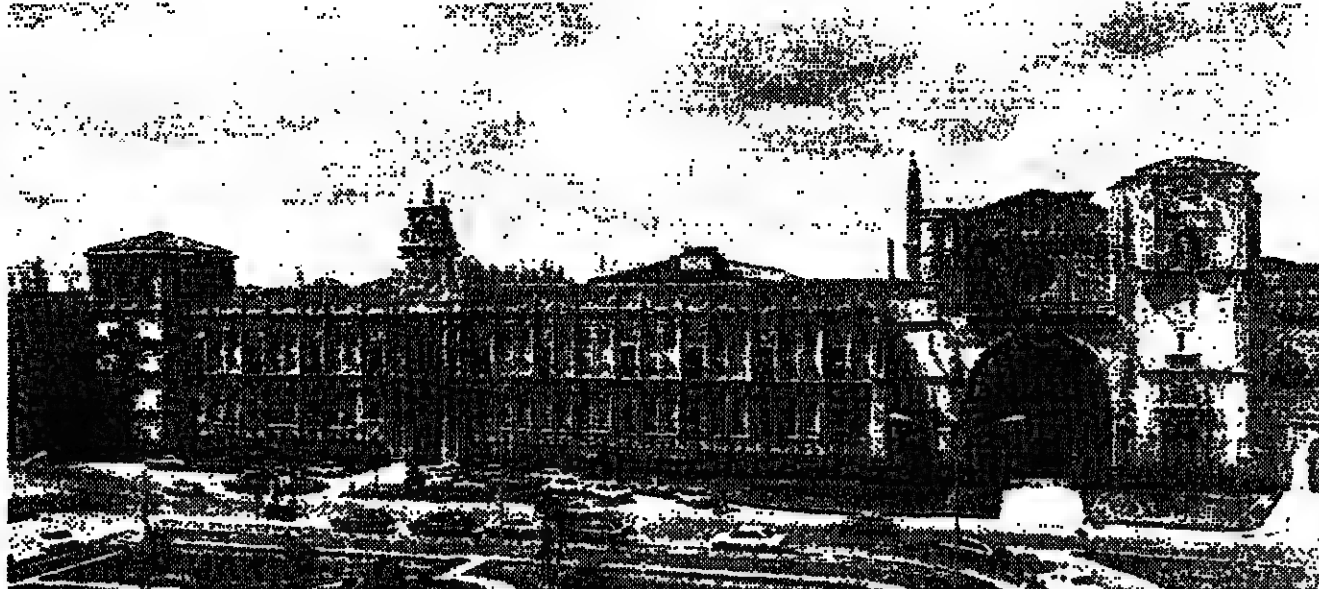
The magnificent building, completed in its present form in 1549, was once a refuge for pilgrims on their way to Santiago de Compostela in northwestern Spain. Today its ornate and delicately carved facade rises above brilliantly colored flower beds at the end of a broad avenue. It seems that this cannot possibly be just a hotel, and actually it is not.

This 27,000-square-meter building, designed in large part—in particular the facade—by the architect Juan de Badajoz (who did El Escorial outside of Madrid) is not only big enough to contain an orchestra and chorus, but it also contains a museum, a church and a magnificent choir stall done by Juan de Juni, a pupil of Michelangelo. The hotel itself has four dining rooms, two kitchens, immense salons and 260 rooms. The rooms are divided between two sections—a modern wing where the rooms are more or less the same except for different furnishings, and the old original section where no two rooms are identical. There is a baronial suite that includes canopied beds and a marble dining table that seats 12, a tower room tucked away at the top of the hotel, a cozy retreat with a sitting room at one end of the bedroom and of course various single and double rooms, all with private baths. Included in the antique and modern furnishings are more than 1,300 paintings by not only old masters but contemporary Spanish artists as well.

It is run by ENTURSA, a state organization that operates 12 luxury hotels, three of them historic monuments, including this one. After its religious function ceased in the last century, it was for years a horse breeding and veterinary center for the Spanish Army. In the 1960s the work began to convert it into a hotel. "It is slow because everyone is always leaning over our shoulders to be sure we do not destroy anything of historical value," explained Don Cesar Alvarez, the hotel director. "Can you imagine what it is to repair plumbing in a 436-year-old building? The biggest part of our operating budget is spent on restoring antiques and our heating has to be very carefully filtered to prevent damage to the paintings."

The museum at the other end of the hotel is housed behind the church altar and if you go there on weekends you can observe, discreetly hidden behind the great stone arches, a procession of local bridal parties who have opted to marry in the church and then traipse down the worn stone passageways to the San Marcos for their reception. In the warm weather these affairs are held on the loggia of the patio and the guests sit in quaint hooded wicker or straight-backed, carved antique chairs typical of the country homes in the province of León. These chairs, according to Miguel Garcia, are similar to the Leonese,—"stiff and hard."

**T** HE museum in the hotel has Roman and medieval religious objects. Perhaps the most interesting piece is an ivory crucifix from the 12th century, called the "Christ of Carrizo," with a regal, almost disdainful, figure of Christ with no trace of suffering in his face. A young man in charge said, pointing to this crucifix, "No one here paid much attention to this piece until an American museum offered us \$450,000 for it, and then we put it under glass and agreed



Facade of the San Marcos Hotel in León.

with one another that it was indeed rare and valuable."

Founded by the Seventh Roman Legion of Augustus in the first century, this city on the banks of the Bernesga River was later captured by Moslems, who were in turn driven out in the eighth century. León, the people will tell you, had eight kings before Spain was even a united country.

A Gothic cathedral, inspired by the one in Reims, dominates the city. On weekends it is especially impressive at night when floodlights illuminate it from every angle. Inside the church there is a lovely cloister strewn with huge Roman artifacts and a museum of religious art including a curious painting of the St. Paul looking very cross. For 150 pesetas you can buy a ticket and a guide will take you around to the five salons that house the collections.

History and art critics often speak of the Romanesque basilica of San Isidoro in León as being more in keeping with the Spanish character than Gothic architecture. It is certainly beautiful. Completed in 1067 it has the funerary chapel of the kings of León and the bones of San Isidoro, a popular Spanish saint of the sixth century whose remains were credited with helping to drive the Moors from Spain. The remains are said to have been brought from Seville in 1063 and put in an ornate silver reliquary covered with bas relief figures. The main one is of God, Adam, Eve and the Serpent in a fine example of buck-passing—God is pointing to Adam, Adam to Eve, and Eve to the Serpent!

## A Lament for the Ocean Voyage

by Hans Koning

**L** AST month I crossed the Atlantic on the Queen Elizabeth II from England to the United States. Apart from the vast amount of entertainment the ship provided for an age that has forgotten how to amuse itself unaided, the voyage was much like those I made 30-odd years ago, when sea travel was the normal way to go and when passenger ships linked New York with Southampton, Cherbourg, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Naples.

Walking the deck of the QE2, thinking back to the glass-enclosed decks of the old Queen Elizabeth, it seemed amazing how fast the transition from ship to plane has been, how quickly that tradition of the sea, so solidly anchored in Western culture and folklore, has vanished. When trains started to push out mail coaches, it took the best part of the 19th century before the change-over was complete, and my 1914 Baedekers still list all sorts of alternatives, such as river steamers, horsedrawn tramways, and indeed coaches, for many routes.

It is now 27 years since the first nonstop jet services began in the autumn of 1958 from New York to London and to Paris and that was when the curtain really started to descend on the ocean liners, first on the Atlantic and then on the Pacific. Now the QE2 is the last ship to run a regular Atlantic run, though from April to November only (to which will be added the summer crossings of the Polish Stephan Batoni, formerly the Dutch Ryndam, which docks in Halifax rather than New York). The northern seas are once more as empty of passenger ships as in the days of Amerigo Vespucci and it's only cruises that have kept some of the finest liners, built as recently as the 1960s, afloat, while on the Mediterranean and the North Sea the new wave of car ferries keeps some flags flying. Apart from convenience, train travel around 1900 was about eight times faster than coaches; the jet plane is 15 times faster than the great liners.

Until around 1960, flying was still more expensive than going by boat. Flying was the luxury way of travel, sailing the common one, although of course Cunard, the French

Line, the Holland-America Line, and others, competed in trying for the best service and the best food for their pampered first class. Those were class-conscious days on ships. On my first crossing, as a student in third class on the old Queen Mary, I shared a four-bunk cabin with three other men; the steward would open our door at 7 A.M. sharp, turn on the light, and call us out of bed like an army sergeant. When we docked in Southampton, we were escorted in little groups to the British immigration officers sitting in a room in cabin (second) class: even at the end of the voyage we weren't allowed to set foot across the class boundary line by ourselves. One of my cabin mates wanted to take a picture of the cabin class swimming pool but he was refused.

First class, on the other hand, was like life as a guest of a millionaire or a viscount, with an unending stream of eating and drinking delights from breakfast in bed to the midnight buffet, a "boots" to do your shoes and bathtubs with four gold taps for maybe gilded, hot and cold fresh water, hot and cold filtered sea water. The People's Expresses and Freddie Lakers of those days were mostly student sailings in converted World War II Liberty and Victory ships, and they took you to Europe in 10 days for a \$100 or so.

As planes became cheaper, relatively and even absolutely, ships became more expensive. Two main reasons: one, wages (in the old days, crews could be found willing to ship out for not much more than room, i.e. a bunk and board), and two, oil. When in the early '70s we in the West stopped getting our oil at bargain basement prices, the cost of running a ship's engine shot up and almost overnight motorships with their heavy diesel or turbines such as the Queen Elizabeth and the Queen Mary became economically impossible. New ships with much greater fuel efficiency were then built—the QE2 is one—but that did not stop the price spiral. A crossing now on the QE2 is value for money, in my estimation, if you have the money. It is still like a long weekend in a posh country house. But seen as travel rather than a cruise, it is doubtless an indulgence, with even the simple cabins on the lower decks costing several times the price of a plane ticket.

This development was not inherent in the nature of the beast. Through the '60s and '70s we heard regularly of plans to build simple ships, sort of floating "YMCA's," with cafeterias, and with trans-Atlantic fares of a \$100 to \$150. At one point a West German concern announced itself ready to go ahead with this. Nothing came of it: the development has been in the opposite direction, with planes also providing for that basic no-trim-mings market, and with Cunard, as the last passenger line, definitely opting for the older, richer, cruise-type traveler.

**M** Y regretting this is barking up a no longer existing tree. Cunard and others must have done their sums: there is no floating "Y" in our future. A pity. Not only are there people of all ages and classes who hate flying, but more positively, whole generations do not know the ocean anymore except as seen from a beach. The love for the sea, inbred for so long in the English, the Scandinavians, the French, the Dutch, and their American descendants, the mystery of that great and separate element, they remain a closed book. That alone might be a reason to hold out for the sea voyage, if only once.

And you would not travel by sea in spite of, but because of the fact that it takes four or five days. Days without telephone calls, television, the latest bad news, and jet lag. Perhaps it is as fast as we can handle. Perhaps the human mind cannot absorb the transition from Europe to America or vice versa much quicker, and when you ship your body by plane, your mind arrives five days later. When our ship docked one Friday evening in October, it felt fantastic to me that only five days earlier I had walked English streets, ridden a London cab, eaten chips with vinegar flavor. Looked at from 12th Avenue in the rain, with cops waving. Yellow Cabs honking, that way excitement in the air of Manhattan, the lights of the tall buildings coloring the foggy night. Europe was years if not light years away.

Hans Koning's new novel, "Acts of Faith," will be published this winter by Gollancz.

## Paris Stage

Continued from page 9

uprooted peasantry who fled their murderous advance through the countryside.

Pol Pot and his high command arrive at a ruthless solution: "To empty out the trash can, evacuate two and a half million inhabitants. Everybody out, into the fields, the rice patches."

Despite a cool critical reception, "Sihanouk" is selling out. The largely young audience squeezes tightly onto the upholstered benches and even sits on the steps. Above the spectators' heads, propped up along a gallery that runs around the theater space, a crowd of dolls dressed in a variety of Eastern and Western garb conveys the sense that the whole world is watching in awed silence and in judgment of the proceedings on the stage.

Cinuous caricatures all parties involved in the death of a great culture: the Cambodians themselves, their Vietnamese neighbors, the Americans, the Chinese, the Russians and the Khmer Rouge. Sihanouk, played by Georges Bigot, is depicted not only as a sensitive artist but as a cunning diplomat caught in the web spun by the major powers. Bigot shuffles, dances, leaps, as though nimble footwork could get him off the tightrope.

The other success of the new season is the world premiere at the Théâtre de la Porte

Saint-Martin of two Woody Allen sketches written some 20 years ago, "Death" and "God" combined into an awkward diptych under the grand title, "Dieu, Shakespeare et Moi." are attracting a substantial middle-class, middlebrow audience.

"Death" features the typically hangdog Woody Allen hero. As played by Pierre Richard, a favorite with French movie buffs, the hero, named Kleiman, is a lucid coward. Despite his sound survival instinct, he allows himself to be inveigled into joining a group of scary and scared vigilantes who are tracking down an elusive mad strangler. Alone in the empty canyons of a deserted metropolis, this latter-day Candide wonders why he left his warm bed only to face rival bands of vigilantes and other potential victims.

When Kleiman finally runs into a puny-looking killer, played by the actor Rufus, he attempts to reason with him, even after the madman points out that this approach is wasted on the insane. Kleiman's obsession has caught up with him.

In "God," which makes up the second half of the evening, a limp rag doll is lowered onto the stage by means of a red halter attached to a cable. As the bearded, togated puppet flops down, a familiar Nietz-

schean pronouncement is delivered: "God is dead!" Then the play goes on to indulge in the mock-Freudian device of questioning the relations between public and performers.

The plays' extraordinary success owes much to Woody Allen's talismanic reputation in Europe, and especially in France. Together with Jerry Lewis, Allen has become a cult figure. He is viewed as a metaphysical comic, the uncommonly common man who lets it all hang out. The French have always taken pride in understanding certain aspects of America better than the Americans themselves: Edgar Allan Poe made his mark in France thanks to the superb translations of Baudelaire. William Faulkner's mythical South was probed by the generation of Le Nouveau Roman.

The myth of Hollywood is still powerful in France. "Dieu Shakespeare et Moi" is another sign of this fascination with America, and the disintegration of these buried early sketches has proved to be a commercial bonanza.

Rosette C. Lamont is a visiting professor of the Institute of Theater Studies of the Sorbonne Nouvelle. This article was written for The New York Times.











**Thursdays AMEX Closing**

Tables include the following prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0
100	90	ADN	1.0	10.0	10	100	90	100	0

Business Roundup  
Clears AB  
Ardoch TV P

**AMEX Highs-Lows**

Stock	High	Low
ADN	100	90
ADN	100	90
ADN	100	90
ADN	100	90
ADN	100	90
ADN	100	90
ADN	100	90
ADN	100	90
ADN	100	90
ADN	100	90

**Saturday**

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**BUSINESS ROUNDUP**

**FCC Clears ABC Merger, Murdoch TV Purchases**

**The Associated Press**  
WASHINGTON—The Federal Communications Commission on Thursday approved two mergers transferring the operating licenses of 32 of the most watched and listened-to broadcast stations in the United States.  
The commission, by a 4-0 vote, approved the \$3.5-billion merger of American Broadcasting Companies Inc. and Capital Cities Communications, which will become Capital Cities-ABC Inc.  
By a separate 4-0 vote, the commission allowed Rupert Murdoch, the publisher and broadcaster, to acquire five major-market Metro-media stations that could form the basis of a new TV network.  
A sixth Metro-media station, WCVB-TV in Boston, will be sold to Hearst Corp.  
Mr. Murdoch also was granted the two years he had sought to sell two newspapers, the New York Post and the Chicago Sun-Times, which are in the same markets as Metro-media stations.

**Plessey Reports 19.9% Decline In Pretax Profit**

**Reuters**  
LONDON — Plessey Co. reported Thursday that pretax profits for the second quarter, ended Sept. 27, were £31 million (\$44 million), a 19.9-percent decline from £38.7 million in last year's second quarter.  
Revenue for the quarter was £323.5 million, a 3-percent increase from £314 million a year earlier. Per-share earnings fell to 240 pence from 317 pence.  
For the first half, Plessey pretax profit fell 14 percent to £70.2 million from £80.7 million a year earlier. Revenue rose 6 percent to £656.7 million from £619.2 million a year earlier. Per-share earnings for the half were 545 pence, down from 663 pence.  
The results were reduced by lower overseas earnings, affected by currency rates, and by lower interest income on declining cash deposits, the company said. Electronics and telecommunications companies in general have had earnings problems in the past year in Europe and the United States.  
Plessey's directors declined detailed comment on the recent U.S. decision to place a multimillion-dollar order for a French-designed battlefield-communications system rather than Plessey's Parmigan system.

His lawyers had argued for the waiver on the grounds that newspapers are difficult to sell.  
The Murdoch-Metro-media accord still needs approval by the holders of \$1.4 billion in Metro-media bonds or a public stock offering. Those options are awaiting approval by the Securities and Exchange Commission.  
The Capital Cities-ABC merger can take place after the first of the year under terms of the contract between the two companies.  
Capital Cities was given permission to keep its Philadelphia TV station, WPVI, as well as WABC-TV of New York, which it is acquiring from ABC. The signals of the two stations overlap.  
The two stations already carry nearly duplicate network programming. To take advantage of a special provision in the Communications Act, Capital Cities promised to offer specific service to Delaware viewers and staff a studio in that state, which has no commercial VHF-TV station.  
ABC and Capital Cities also were given 18 months to sell off other stations and cable systems whose ownership by the new company would violate FCC rules.  
Washington Post Co. is buying 53 of the 55 cable systems owned by Capital Cities, but those agreements are awaiting approval by various franchising authorities in the communities where they are located. Two other cable systems in the Detroit area are for sale.

**Ford Expands Stock Buyback**

**Reuters**  
DETROIT — Ford Motor Co. said Thursday that directors had authorized the repurchase of up to 20 million shares in addition to the 10 million shares previously authorized for repurchase.  
Ford said the total buyback program, representing more than 15 percent of its stock, would cost "in the range of \$1.5 billion." Ford shares rose \$2, to \$51, in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange Thursday.  
"This expanded purchase program reflects our belief that Ford stock is substantially undervalued and is an excellent investment for the company," the automaker's chairman, Donald E. Petersen, said.

**BP May Search for Oil in Argentina**

**Reuters**  
LONDON — British Petroleum Co. said Thursday that it was considering starting oil exploration in Argentina and in the sea between that country and the Falkland Islands.  
Britain and Argentina went to war over the Falkland Islands in 1982.  
A BP spokesman said the company was considering attending a meeting in Buenos Aires in December along with other foreign oil companies at the invitation of the Argentine state oil company, Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales.  
"We would look for oil anywhere provided it was not unlawful," he said.  
The Times of London reported Thursday that several other British oil companies, including London & Scottish Marine Oil Co., would attend the meeting.  
Until the Argentines have a meeting "one doesn't know what they're offering," the BP spokesman said. "It really is very preliminary at this stage."

**Beazer Bids for French Kier After Pact With Trafalgar**

**Reuters**  
LONDON — C.H. Beazer Holdings PLC said Thursday that it was making an offer for French Kier Holdings PLC, valuing the company at about £117.6 million (\$167 million), after conditionally agreeing to buy Trafalgar House PLC's 25.7-percent stake in French Kier.  
Beazer now holds no French Kier shares.  
The terms of the offer will be two Beazer ordinary shares and 655 pence cash for every seven French Kier ordinary shares, valuing French Kier at about 237 pence a share. A cash alternative is 225 pence a share through arrangements with the merchant bankers, County Bank Ltd.  
Beazer said its conditional purchase of French Kier shares from Trafalgar House is for 225 pence a share without dividend. The payment to Trafalgar of £28.6 million would be covered by Beazer's issuing 6.23 million ordinary shares, which have been conditionally placed on the market.  
Under the separate cash offer to other French Kier shareholders, County Bank would buy Beazer shares at 460 pence each.  
Full acceptance of the share plus cash offer would involve Beazer issuing a further 10.5 million ordinary shares and paying £34.5 million from its existing resources and borrowing facilities.  
Beazer said its offer would extend to the French Kier shares issued to Abbey PLC shareholders if French Kier's current offer for Abbey is successful.  
Beazer said the enlarged group would be involved primarily in house building, property development, contracting, engineering, technology and mining.  
Beazer had pretax profit of £15.8 million and per-share earnings of 43.37 pence on revenue of £190.7 million for the year ended June 30.

**Singaporean Purchases 24% of Exco Stock**

**By Bob Hagerly International Herald Tribune**  
LONDON — A spokesman for Khoo Teck Piat, a Singapore-based hotel and real-estate magnate, disclosed Thursday that he had bought 24 percent of Exco International PLC.  
The share purchases, which cost a total of about £128 million (\$182.3 million), prompted speculation that Mr. Khoo or another party would make an offer for the rest of the London-based financial-services company. On the London Stock Exchange, Exco shares closed at 227 pence a share, up 10 pence from Wednesday, giving the company a market value of £531 million.  
James Capel & Co., a London stockbrokerage acting for Mr. Khoo, said he bought 53 million Exco shares Thursday for 224 pence each from the Kuwaiti Investment Office, an arm of the Kuwaiti government. The Kuwaitis had purchased the Exco shares only a day earlier for 215 pence each from British & Commonwealth Shipping Co. Before Thursday's purchase, Mr. Khoo had about 4 million Exco shares, Capel said.  
Exco is considered a prime takeover target because of its tempting hoard of cash and short-term securities, estimated at \$360 million. The company has been flush with cash since July, when it sold its 52-percent shareholding in Telerate Inc., a U.S.-based financial-information service, for \$346 million.  
Exco retains interests in money, bullion and stock brokerage as well as financial futures and leasing. It has a substantial presence in Asia,

including its W.I. Carr unit in Hong Kong.  
Mr. Khoo, who has interests in hotels, real estate and banking in Southeast Asia and Australia, last February made a takeover bid for Wheelock Marden & Co. of Hong Kong. In March, however, he sold his stake in Wheelock to Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.  
Financial sources in London said they believed Mr. Khoo still has holdings in National Bank of Brunei and two Singapore banks, Development Bank of Singapore and Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp.  
Meanwhile, British & Commonwealth and Exco moved to untangle their remaining ties. They announced Thursday an agreement to exchange B&C's 30-percent stake in London Forfeiting Co. for Exco's 50-percent interest in Gartmore Investment Management Ltd. and Exco's 40-percent share of Fisdac BV.  
John Gunn, a founder of Exco, resigned as chief executive of the company in September and recently became a director of B&C, which helped finance the start-up of Exco in 1979.

**ENERGY SEARCH ONE N.V.**

**NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of ENERGY SEARCH ONE N.V., hereinafter called "the Company", will be held at the Company's offices at John B. Gonsmastraat 6, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, on Thursday December 12th, 1985 at 10.00 a.m. (Curaçao time), for the following purposes:

1. To waive Article 10 sub-paragraph 2 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company regarding the period within which the Meeting should have been held.
2. To report on the condition of the Company.
3. To adopt the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and its subsidiaries for the three years ended December 31, 1984, together with Related Schedules.
4. To change the Articles of Incorporation to reduce the required number of Supervisory Directors and to delete the requirement for an odd number of Supervisory Directors.
5. To (re-)elect the Managing Director.
6. To (re-)elect the Members of the Supervisory Board.
7. To (re-)appoint Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. as the Company's auditors.
8. Any other business which may properly come before the Meeting.

In order to exercise their rights at this Meeting, holders of bearer shares must establish their ownership of such shares in a manner satisfactory to the Chairman of the Meeting. Such ownership may be established by depositing such shares at the office of the Company or at Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam, The Netherlands (or a certificate of deposit of these shares satisfactory to the Managing Director or to Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V.) not later than 6th December, 1985, and to produce proof thereof at the Meeting. The Managing Director has established 2nd December 1985 as the record date for the purpose of determining Shareholders entitled to vote registered shares at this Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company, and Shareholders as of the close of business on 2nd December, 1985 shall be entitled to vote at such Meeting in person or by proxy. Information related to items 3 and 4 of the Agenda are available at the offices of the Company and Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V.

Willemstad, Curaçao  
15th November, 1985

CARIBBEAN MANAGEMENT COMPANY N.V.  
Managing Director

**Petronas Issues Rare Profit Report, Says Group Profit Rose in 1985**

**Reuters**  
KUALA LUMPUR — Petrolim Nasional Bhd, Malaysia's national oil company, said Thursday that group net profit rose 27 percent to 3.72 billion ringgit (\$1.5 billion) in the year ended March 31 from 2.92 billion ringgit the previous year.  
Normally, Petronas does not release performance figures. But the company's chairman, Raja Tun Sri Mohar Bin Raja Badionzman, said the report was issued to ease local concern about its financial position after it spent 2.5 billion ringgit taking over Bank Bumiputera Bhd.  
Parent company after-tax profit for the year was 3.51 billion ringgit, Petronas said. Group pretax profit was 6.83 billion and parent pretax profit 6.32 billion.  
Total revenue from crude oil and processed products in the year was 6.76 billion ringgit, it said, but gave no comparison. Malaysia's estimated crude oil reserves on Jan. 1 were 3.07 billion barrels, a four-percent increase from a year ago, the statement said.  
Liquefied natural gas exports rose to 3.86 million metric tons (4.24 tons) from 1.85 million metric tons a year ago, earning 2.4 billion ringgit. Petronas sold 140 billion cubic feet of natural gas worth 515 million ringgit compared with 76 billion feet worth 267 million ringgit.  
Two billion ringgit of this year's group net profit went into reserves, raising them to 11 billion ringgit, the company said.  
Total associated and nonassociated natural gas reserves rose two percent and nine percent from 1984 levels, to 9.91 trillion cubic feet and 42.83 trillion cubic feet, Petronas said.

**COMPANY NOTES**

Allied Mills Ltd. has asked shareholders to wait on an independent adviser's report before taking action on takeover offers from Fielder Gillespie Davis Ltd. and Minor Holdings Pty. Fielder's offer values Allied Mills shares at about 3.19 Australian dollars (\$2.09 million) while Minor has countered with an offer of 3.50 dollars a share.  
Allis-Chalmers Corp. has sold its remaining 13-percent stake in Fiat-Allis Construction Machinery, a problem-plagued construction-machinery venture, to Fiat SpA. The sale price was not announced, but Allis-Chalmers' investment in the joint venture had been carried on its books at \$10.7 million.  
American Express Co. has been listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, an exchange official said Thursday. It is the eighth foreign company to be listed this year, bringing the number of foreign firms on the exchange to 19.  
BBC Brown, Boveri & Co. has won four contracts in China worth a total of \$200 million, the China Daily said. The Swiss company has orders to provide equipment and technology for a power transmission line, to help construct a power station, to supply materials and technology for another power station and to supply 150 diesel locomotives to carry coal, the newspaper said in Beijing.  
Caterpillar Tractor Co. has won a \$64-million order from the Soviet Union for more than 800 bulldozers, the Tass news agency said Thursday. The machines are to be delivered between January and March for use in eastern Siberia and developing oil sites in the north of Western Siberia, Tass added.  
Daihatsu Motor Co. of Osaka, said it has temporarily suspended shipments of kits for car assembly in South Africa because of falling sales.  
United Technologies Corp. said it has completed sale of its Mostek semiconductor subsidiary to

Thomson SA, the French government electronics company. Most of Mostek's industrial assets, inventories, products, technologies and associated rights were sold for approximately \$71 million.  
Rank Organisation PLC said its Rank Development Inc. unit is to build a vacation complex, including a 225-suite hotel and 330 apartments, on an ocean-front site in South Carolina. The first phase of the seven-year project is scheduled for completion in mid-1987 and includes a hotel, residential tower and villas.  
Royal Insurance PLC said pretax profit rose 26 percent to £34.4 million (\$49 million) in the third quarter from £24.4 million in the like period last year. In the first nine months, profit was £16.6 million, compared with £7.5 million.  
Tandy Corp. has introduced a Model 3000 computer designed for experienced computer users, at small to medium-sized companies.

**Australia's Treasurer Sees Government's Policies Paying Off**

(Continued from Page 13)  
nancial sector. This deregulation included ending foreign-exchange controls, floating the Australian dollar against other currencies, and licensing 16 foreign banks to set up full-service operations in the country.  
Mr. Keating followed this up in September this year by introducing important tax changes, including cuts in the income tax, the disallowance of excluding almost all executive perquisites, including company cars, from taxation, and other measures to encourage financial, rather than physical-property, investments.  
The other week, in London, he set out the details of another major change in policy — toward boosting foreign investment. Australia has decided to abandon the rule that foreign companies planning a takeover or the establishment of a major business in Australia must first seek local participation, a major disincentive to investment, because then the foreign companies' intentions have to be advertised. Some other significant changes include putting foreign insurance companies and other nonbank financial institutions on the same basis as banks — able to compete freely with their Australian equivalents.  
Mr. Keating said that the transition of Australia from a highly regulated to a flexible, market-oriented economy would continue, but insisted that change was only possible because of the accord with the major unions. The Australian

Council of Trade Unions recently agreed to a discount of 2 to 3 percentage points under inflation in their contractual wage rises because of the inflationary pressures of the 20 percent fall in the Australian dollar against a basket of currencies in the past year.  
"It's quite simple," he said. "You have no choice but to try an incomes policy, because the only alternative is to go back to deflationary fiscal and monetary policies which can only have the effect of reducing growth."  
But doesn't wage restraint mean that sooner or later the floodgates will open?  
"I could not say to you with any credibility that our policy will go on for ever," said Mr. Keating. "But it does have the great possibility of becoming the norm in Australia. We have had 2½ years now, more important we have just won an agreement (with the unions) for another two years, so a total of 4½ to five years is quite a long period in a country's economic history."  
"For Australia to have rattled along much longer with a rate of growth of under 2 percent, with low employment growth but high wage growth, would have been socially unacceptable. So we were bound to try it, and it is working well."  
Mr. Keating's critics believe that the dollar devaluation will prove to be his Achilles Heel. John Hewson, economic adviser to the previous Liberal administration, argues that inflation will be back into double

figures as devaluation effects hit the economy.  
"We had a problem with devaluation, which occurred because we were uncompetitive," Mr. Keating admits. "We had the economy growing strongly, but we were sucking in imports, and exports were not growing commensurately. A lower dollar means we are more competitive, and we are maintaining this by having wages discounted to keep inflation down."  
Mr. Keating's next major aim is to transform Australia's sometimes image as a granary and mine for Japan and other Western nations into one of economic dynamism. He cites Rupert Murdoch, who has used his News Corp. to build a worldwide media empire, Robert Holmes & Court, the takeover specialist who runs Bell Group, and John Elliott of Elders IXL, the conglomerate, as Australians whose business skills are internationally recognized.  
"The notion that Australians could dig up another mound of rocks and sell them to someone has gone on for too long," he said. "Herman Kahn (the late U.S. futurologist) said years ago that resources-rich countries end up being intellectually lazy, because they do not try hard enough to make their real resources work for them."  
"The real resources Australia has are its people, and in the recent past we have not been making our manufacturing and services sectors operate in the best interests of the country. Making our economy

modern again is something that is long overdue. The agricultural-export sector, and any improvement in markets that comes for particular commodities ought to be the icing on the cake."  
"We owe nothing to world economic recovery in picking the Australian economy back up to 5 percent nonfarm growth; it's all come from domestic policies. We have had 3 percent employment growth in the past 2½ years, and 90 percent of that has been in the private sector, in services and manufacturing. And that is where the growth will continue, for we are cutting back the public sector now very rapidly."  
Does this mean that Australia will now have to ease the constraints on immigration, in order to gain growth through population? That is always an option for us. We have kept migration flexible so that as shortages of certain skills and trades arise we can bring more people to Australia. But, on the more general question, it may well be appropriate to have a faster rate of migration growth than we have now.  
Mr. Keating rejects charges that the Australia is now overburdened with external debt. Australia's foreign debt has swelled to \$2 billion Australian dollars (about \$34 billion at current exchange rates) as of last June 30 from 9.1 billion dollars four years before.  
But Mr. Keating responds: "Forty percent of the foreign debt has come from the devaluation of the dollar. Most of the debt is private

debt. Government debt is balanced by Australia's international reserves abroad, and the private debt is borrowed by sound companies on sound investments. Our export-to-debt ratio is about half that of debtor countries. If we revalue against the U.S. dollar in which 65 percent of our debt is written, but maintain competitiveness against other countries we trade with, we will improve performance and reduce our debt."

**Consumer Prices Rise in OECD**

**The Associated Press**  
PARIS — Consumer prices in the 24 member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development rose by an average 0.4 percent in September after holding steady in August, the OECD reported Thursday.  
During the 12 months through September, consumer price growth was 4.3 percent, the lowest annual rate recorded since December 1969. For the seven largest Western economies, consumer price growth during the 12 months ended in September was 3.5 percent, the lowest annual rate since January 1968.  
Food prices dropped marginally, partly as a result of seasonal factors, the secretariat said. Retail energy prices also fell, it said, noting that those trends continued to reflect depressed prices in the commodity and energy markets.

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Telephone number: (010) 177911. Telex number: 27087 ndgr nl

**COMITÉ COLBERT**  
**Hediard: A Vintage Investment**  
Philippe Brunon, President  
Imagination, quality and taste: The ingredients that have assured the success of Hediard, the renowned gourmet food shop on the Place de la Madeleine, by pleasing discriminating Parisian palates for 131 years, also characterize what Hediard president Philippe Brunon calls "the finest wine cellar in Paris."  
In just over 12 years with the help of sommelier Lucien Babin, formerly of the Pré-Catelan and Fouquet's, Brunon has assembled an exceptional collection of fine French wines and earned Hediard the increasing respect of the most knowledgeable oenophiles. Today, Hediard sells over 400,000 bottles of wine each year ranging from rare vintage Bordeaux dating back to 1928 to reasonably priced dinner wines and vins du pays sold under the Hediard label from 11 francs.  
"Selling wine is not complicated," says Philippe Brunon. "What is essential in the wine business is buying." So when Brunon, already a passionate wine connoisseur, came into Hediard in 1973 and decided to expand the wine cellar, he went to Bordeaux. "I had the luck to go there just as prices for the great chateaux wines collapsed," he recalls. "Thanks to the contacts my father had initiated, the fact that the market was knocked flat and needed badly to sell combined with the elegant reputation of Hediard, from 1974 on, we were able to buy directly from the greatest chateaux in Bordeaux, something others have spent their lives trying to do."  
Hediard buys en primeur—or "in the wood"—from 60 of the great name growers such as Lafite, Ducru, Beaucailou and Branc Coteaux, six months after the harvest when the wine is still maturing in cask, then sells some of these wines en primeur to their clients. Hediard's recent acquisition by the Guinness group has allowed Brunon to extend his wine development policy and with 1985 promising to be a memorable vintage year, he plans to offer 40 to 45 classified wines en primeur next spring at "super reasonable prices because no one buys cheaper in Bordeaux than 1 do."  
Buying en primeur means a wait of two to three years before the wine is bottled and delivered, then a further five to 10 years before it is drinkable, so it can be, says Brunon, "like giving the grower a blank check." Hediard provides the security, buying technique and quality selection that absorbs most of the risk and gives the private buyer a chance to buy vintage wines at affordable prices.  
With annual price rises averaging 20 percent, investing in fine wines has become an international pastime and sporting trends can be financially as well as gastronomically rewarding. Brunon sees a comeback for red Burgundies. He tips Vosne-Romanée and Chabertin as good investments now along with the bourgeois Bordeaux growths of Chateau Villegorge and Chateau Potensac.  
Even more marked is the new focus on Sauternes. Christie's, who regularly auction wine in London, Amsterdam, Geneva and Chicago, recently devoted an entire sale to the legendary vintage Chateau d'Yquem and Brunon recommends buying Suduiraut, Climens and Sauternes-Tour as well as Yquem.  
AN ASSOCIATION OF THE MOST PRISTIOUS NAMES OF THE FINE FRENCH WINE WORLD  
AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE COMITÉ COLBERT

**Net Asset Value on November 7, 1985**  
**Pacific Selection Fund N.V.**  
U.S.\$1.27 per U.S.\$1 unit.  
**Pacific Selection Fund N.V.**

**UNICO INVESTMENT FUND**  
The annual report 1985 may be obtained from the Paying Agents or from the Amsterdam Liaison Office N.Z. Voorburgwal 162-170, 1012 SJ Amsterdam/Holland, Tel. 25-252383. Tlx. 15472.  
A dividend of DM 5,50 is payable as from 15-11-1985.

**REPUBLIK TUNESIEN**  
**MINISTERIUM FÜR VOLKSWIRTSCHAFT**  
**GAFSA PHOSPHATES COMPANY**  
INTERNATIONALE AUSSCHREIBUNG N.P. 3766  
Die Gafsa Phosphates Company fordert mit der Absicht, Bergbaumaschinen für die Untertagebergbau der Phosphatgruben in Gafsa zu kaufen, zu internationalen Lieferpreisen für nachstehende Ausrüstung:  
1. acht (8) luftbetriebl. 375 HP, 10 Tonnen  
2. sechs (6) Automatik, 32 metrische Tonnen  
3. zehn (10) Bohrerbohrer  
4. zehn (10) adaptierte Kompressoren  
An dieser Ausschreibung interessierte Gesellschaften können gegen Zahlung der Summe von 50 Dinars (fünfzig) vom Service General, 9 rue du Royaume de l'Arabie Saoudite, 1035 Tunisien  
Angebot, in französischer Sprache müssen "Monsieur le Directeur des Achats de la C.P.G. 2130 Metlaoui (Tunisien)" spätestens am 5. Dezember 1985 vor 10.00 Uhr vorliegen. Der äussere Umschlag ist wie folgt zu beschriften:  
"Appel d'offre N.P. 3766"  
Englais de Carrières  
Ne pas ouvrir avant le 6.12.1985.  
Die Umschläge werden am 6. Dezember, um 10.00 Uhr in der "Direction des Achats de Metlaoui" geöffnet.  
Nach diesem Datum eingehende Irrtümerliche Angebote können nicht berücksichtigt werden.

**REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA**  
**MINISTRY FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY**  
**GAFSA PHOSPHATES COMPANY**  
INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER  
N P 3766  
The Gafsa Phosphates Company hereby launches an International Invitation to Tender with a view to purchasing the following machinery, for exploitation of the phosphate quarries in the basin of Gafsa:  
1. eight (8) tyre-wheeled loaders, 375 HP, 10 tonnes  
2. six (6) dumper trucks, 32 metric tonnes  
3. ten (10) drilling machines  
4. ten (10) adapted compressors  
The companies interested in the above may obtain a copy of the Schedule of Conditions against payment of 50 DT (fifty Dinars) from the "Service General, 9 rue du Royaume de l'Arabie Saoudite, 1035 Tunisien".  
Tenders in the French language must reach "Monsieur le Directeur des Achats de la C.P.G. 2130 Metlaoui (Tunisia)" before 10.00 hours on the 5th December 1985.  
The outer envelope must be marked as follows:  
"Appel d'offre N.P. 3766"  
Englais de Carrières  
Ne pas ouvrir avant le 6.12.1985.  
The envelopes will be opened at 10.00 hours on the 6th December 1985 at the "Direction des Achats de Metlaoui".  
Any tender received by telex or after the above mentioned date will not be considered.















## SPORTS

## Northern Ireland, Denmark Gain World Cup Finals



Dwight Gooden

## Gooden of Mets Is Unanimous Choice As Top Pitcher in the National League

By Joseph Durso  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After only two seasons in the big leagues, Dwight Gooden made more baseball history Wednesday when he became the youngest pitcher ever to win the Cy Young Award. And he did it in dominating, dazzling style — by sweeping all 24 votes cast for first place.

Only three days short of his 21st birthday but already the national symbol of the strikeout, Gooden became the second pitcher in the New York Mets history to win the award as the National League's best pitcher. Tom Seaver won three times: in 1969, 1973 and 1975.

Gooden also became the seventh pitcher in the 29-year history of the award to win unanimously, getting all the first-place votes cast by a panel of baseball writers. He far outdistanced John Tudor of the St. Louis Cardinals, who got most of the second-place votes, and Orel Hershiser of the Los Angeles Dodgers, who got earned of the third-place votes.

But no pitcher has won it as early an age. Fernando Valenzuela of the Dodgers was selected in 1981, just after his 21st birthday. Gooden, rookie of the year in 1984 when he was 19 and a superstar this year at 20, will turn 21 on Saturday. The Cy Young Award, named for the legendary pitcher who won 511 games around the turn of the century, became Gooden's latest achievement after a season in which he scored one success after another.

He led the major leagues in vic-

tories, winning 24 games and losing only 4. He led the majors in strikeouts, with 268. He led the majors in earned-run average, allowing only 1.53 runs every nine innings. He is the first pitcher to lead both leagues in those "triple crown" categories since Sandy Koufax of the Dodgers, the leading performer in 1963, 1965 and again in 1966.

Gooden also won 14 straight decisions in 20 starts after May 25, and lost only one game in the last four months of the season. "I'm honored to have my name listed with the other Cy Young winners," Gooden said Wednesday night at Shea Stadium, where the Mets had arranged a dinner for him in anticipation of his winning the award. "So much has happened to me in such a short period of time. Rookie of the year last year, and now this."

"Still," he added, repeating one of his favorite themes, "I would gladly trade both of these awards for one World Series ring. That's what I will be shooting for next year."

Dave Johnson, the manager of the Mets, saluted his prodigy by telephone from his home in Orlando, Florida, and said: "All the awards in the world won't make Dwight complacent. The most remarkable thing about him is that he seems to come up with something new every start. Just when you think you might have seen it all, he amazes you again."

Gooden has been amazing people since he started striking out batters in Hillsborough High School in Tampa, Florida. He

made the Mets last year, and started setting records as "the youngest" to pass milestones, one after another.

As a 19-year-old phenomenon, he became the youngest player ever picked for the All-Star Game and the youngest ever named rookie of the year. This season, he became the youngest pitcher in modern baseball to start an opening game, and the youngest to win 20 in a season.

In his two seasons in the big leagues, he has won 41 games and lost 13, struck out 344 batters; he has allowed exactly two runs every nine innings.

He did all that while earning \$40,000 as a rookie in 1984, and close to half a million dollars this year. He signed last spring for a base pay of \$275,000 plus commercial fees and bonuses — including one for winning the Cy Young Award.

Ballots for the award are cast by a panel of baseball writers, two for each city in the league. They vote for three pitchers, with five points given for a first-place vote, three for second place and one point for third. Gooden swept the 24 top votes for 120 points. Tudor, who pitched 10 shutouts as he won 21 games and lost 8, got 21 votes for second place and 2 for third. Hershiser got one vote for second place and 14 for third.

It proved to be a dazzling year for youth. The American League award, announced earlier in the week, went to Bret Saberhagen of the Kansas City Royals, who turned 21 last April.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Denmark and Northern Ireland booked places in the 1986 World Cup soccer finals Wednesday night, but they did so in starkly contrasting styles.

Denmark, which needed only to avoid a heavy defeat in order to qualify for the first time ever, cruised to a 4-1 Group 6 triumph over Ireland in Dublin. But with Group 3 rival Romania winning, 3-1, in Turkey, the Northern Irish had to mount a stubborn rearguard action to hold England to a scoreless draw at Wembley Stadium. England had already qualified; Northern Ireland gained the one point it needed to deny Romania and reach its second straight finals.

Northern Ireland owed its berth to an inspired performance by 40-year-old goalie Pat Jennings, who is in semiretirement with the Tottenham reserves. Jennings set a world international appearance record for a goalkeeper by winning his 113th cap, one more than Italy's Dino Zoff. He kept his country's hopes alive by making three superb saves — deflecting two shots away with his hands and sticking a leg out to block another.

The saves proved decisive as England's strikers failed to penetrate a solid Irish defense. On the only occasion Jennings was beaten, on a chipped cross-cut shot by Gary Stevens, the ball was hooked away off the Irish line.

A frosty playing surface made it difficult for players to keep their feet, and few chances were created in the opening quarter of the game as movement continually broke down in midfield. Glenn Hoddle almost broke the deadlock in the 29th minute with a beautiful left-footer from 30 meters

(98 feet). The ball was curling toward the top left corner of the net, but Jennings dived to palm it around the post.

Northern Ireland's closest chance at scoring before halftime came when winger Ian Stewart aimed a center toward striker Jimmy Quinn, who was allowed a free header from 12 meters out. But Quinn miscued, and the ball flew well wide.

At the other end Kerry Dixon, substituting for injured center forward Mark Hateley, missed a simple chance when a smart chip from Hoddle presented him with a header. Dixon had only Jennings to beat from little more than five meters, but his mistimed effort went wide.

The visitors forced two corners early in the second half, but the flow was soon reversed, with the English trying but failing to turn constant pressure into goals. Jennings made a reflex save with his right leg to deny Dixon, and soon afterward tipped a dangerous header by Dixon over the bar.

Despite publicly expressed Romanian fears that the two teams might collide, Northern Ireland's manager, Billy Bingham, was insistent that England had not simply allowed his team the draw it needed to reach Mexico.

Said Bingham: "If anybody was watching the game and thought it was a draw I would say, 'What about the chances England had and the saves Jennings made?' England had three very good chances, and each time Pat rose to the occasion."

Denmark, after falling behind to a sixth-minute Frank Stapleton header, bounced back with two goals by Preben Elkjaer and a goal apiece by Michael Laudrup and Jan Svejnar. The result gave Den-

mark top spot in Group 6, with the Soviet Union in second place and already assured of a finals berth.

Romania posted an easy victory over Turkey in Izmir. After racing into a 3-0 lead by the 52nd minute, the visitors retreated into a defensive shell.

In the night's other European qualifier, Switzerland and Norway brought their unsuccessful Group 6 campaigns to a close with a 1-1 draw in Lucerne.

Nineteen countries have qualified for the finals to be held next May and June; five places are still up for grabs. The timetable for the remaining qualifying matches before the draw in Mexico City:

Nov. 15: Syria hosts Iraq in the first leg of the final playoff for the remaining berth from the Asian zone.

Nov. 16: France, Yugoslavia and East Germany, all chasing the final qualifying berth in European Group 4, play their final matches, France playing at home against Yugoslavia and East Germany hosting already-qualified Bulgaria.

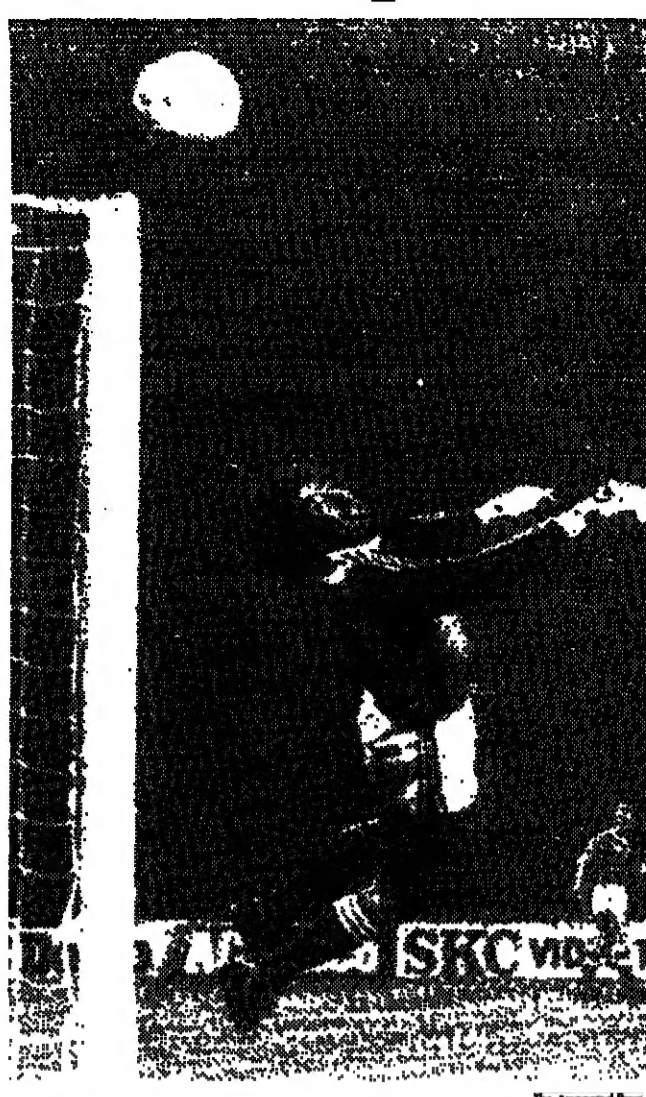
Nov. 17: Chile hosts Paraguay in the second leg of the South American playoffs to decide the final CONMEBOL berth. Paraguay leads, 3-0, from the first leg.

Nov. 20: The Netherlands is at home to Belgium in the second leg of the European playoffs (Belgium holding a 1-0 first-leg lead) and Scotland playing Australia in Glasgow in the first leg of the European-Oceania group playoff.

Nov. 29: Iraq vs. Syria second leg, Saudi Arabia.

Dec. 4: Australia vs. Scotland, second leg, Melbourne.

Dec. 15: Draw for cup finals, in Mexico City. (AP, UPI)



Pat Jennings, making his first-half save on Hoddle's curving drive.

## North Stars' New Coach on a Downer

The Associated Press

HARTFORD, Connecticut — Lorne Henning, who knows all about life at the top, is starting to find out how the other half lives.

In his years as a player and assistant coach with the four-time Stanley Cup champion New York Islanders in the tough Patrick Division of the National Hockey

## NHL FOCUS

League, winning was habitual. Now, as first-year head coach of the Minnesota North Stars of the horrendous Norris Division, losing is contagious.

"We're not playing and concentrating for 60 minutes," Henning said Wednesday night, after the North Stars suffered a 5-2 loss to the Hartford Whalers.

"We gave them their first goal and then they started to beat us one-on-one," Henning fumed. "It was a bunch of blunders after that."

Should it have come as a surprise? Norris teams — all five of them — have a combined 18-44-13 record. The Adams Division, which includes Hartford, has a 19-30-11 record and an impressive 44-29-5.

Henning's frustration wound up costing him an automatic \$100 fine

when he was assessed a gross misconduct penalty at the end of the game for using abusive language on referee Ron Wicks.

"One of our guys went across the ice and charged one of our men and we got the penalty," Henning said. "Wicks never saw the charge. I wasn't pleased."

Other NHL winners Wednesday night were the New York Rangers, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit and Pittsburgh; Calgary and Winnipeg tied.

Minnesota, which has lost five of its last seven games, let a 2-1 lead vanish in the second period as Hartford, sparked by Ron Francis, scored three goals to take a 4-2 lead. Francis wound up with four assists on the night.

stretch in the fourth quarter,"

Johnson said. "If I could, I'd bottle it and save it for the next game. Those things just happen."

"He hurt us when we didn't sign him as a free agent, and he hurt us

## Picking Up the Slack, Johnson

## Guns Celts to 118-114 Victory

The Associated Press

BOSTON — One reason the Boston Celtics have been in the National Basketball Association finals for two consecutive years is that they can play well even when Larry Bird isn't.

Bird, the NBA's most valuable player the last two seasons, led Boston with 15 rebounds and seven assists Wednesday night, but shot a dismal 6-for-21 from the floor and finished with 18 points.

Nevertheless, Dennis Johnson compensated for Bird's comparatively off night with 30 points — his high since joining the team in 1983 — and made six steals as the Celtics defeated Indiana, 118-114, for their seventh consecutive victory after a season-opening loss to New Jersey.

"Larry has been shooting bricks out there and D.J. has been picking up the slack," said Coach K.C. Jones. "Dennis is pumped up on both ends and is doing the job."

Johnson scored 11 points in each of the final two periods as Boston broke away from a 58-58 halftime tie.

His third quarter helped Boston move to an 88-81 lead; then, after sitting on the bench while Indiana rallied for a 91-91 tie early in the final period, Johnson scored nine points in a two-minute span as the Celtics pulled away again.

"I can't explain why I had that

## NBA FOCUS

tonight," said Coach George Irvine, referring to the off-season offer sheet Johnson signed with Indiana that was matched by Boston.

"He had a great game and did it basically against a tough defense."

"D.J. made some real tough shots," said the Pacers' Terence Stansbury. "We played good defense on him, but he made the big shots."

"All you can do when a player is going like that is to keep playing him tight and hope he misses the next one."

All five Boston starters hit in double figures as the Celtics handed the Indiana Pacers their 18th consecutive loss on the road since a victory in Chicago last Feb. 15.

"It's just a matter of time for that young team," said Parish of the Pacers. "They never give up and that's good. One day things are going to turn around. So get them while they're young."

Other NBA winners Wednesday night were Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Dallas and Seattle.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Hagler-Mugabi Fight Set for March 10

NEW YORK (AP) — The title fight between undisputed middleweight champion Marvelous Marvin Hagler and John Mugabi of Uganda has been rescheduled for March 10 at Caesars Palace in Las Vegas, it was announced Wednesday.

The 12-round bout, originally set for Nov. 14, was postponed Oct. 29 after Hagler suffered a broken nose while sparring.

Hagler is 61-2-2 lifetime with 51 knockouts, while Mugabi is 26-0, all of his victories coming on knockouts. Mugabi, now living in Tampa, Florida, has won 16 of his 26 fights in under two rounds.

## Snow Lack Changes Site for Ski Series

BERN — Skiing's world series, the prologue to the Alpine World Cup races, has been moved from Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, where there has been a scarcity of snow, to Sestriere, Italy, the International Skiing Federation announced Thursday. The series opens with a men's giant slalom on Nov. 27 and ends with a women's slalom Nov. 30.

The federation said snowfall in the Alps appears to have insured that the World Cup races will begin as scheduled on Dec. 1.

## Lyle Leader in Hawaiian Golf Tourney

KAPALUA, Hawaii (AP) — Sandy Lyle of Scotland shot a 6-under-par 66 that snaked him to a one-shot lead in Wednesday's uncompleted first round of the Kapalua International golf tournament.

At 67 in the international field were Mark O'Meara, Bernhard Langer, Lanny Wadkins, Corey Pavin, John Mahaffey, Andy Bean, David Ishii and Dan Halldorson. Two players, D.A. Weir and Gary Hallberg, were stranded by darkness on the course; they were to complete first-round play on Thursday, but neither had a chance of overtaking Lyle.

The reigning British Open champion, Lyle won the recent Nissan Cup over the same par-72, 6,879-yard Kapalua Golf Club course.

## At 49, the Stilt's Still Taking His Shots

By Tim Liotra  
The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Wilt Chamberlain, a youthful bounce in his step, glides into a crowded restaurant and sits between the tables with a simple ease that belies his frame.

His 7-foot-1 (2.15-meter) presence is still as imposing as the numbers he etched in the record books of professional basketball.

And at 49, he still looks much as he did when he patrolled the lanes in the 1960s and early 1970s, when he was called Wilt the Stilt, a ferocious center known for thundering dunks, crashing rebounds and incredible starts.

But the game he played, the game he still follows closely, is a far cry from the game he so dominated until his retirement 12 years ago.

"It's a run-up-and-down-the-court-and-dunk-the-ball game. These are speed merchants and jumping fools. That's why their shooting percentages are going way up," he says of today's National Basketball Association players.

"I led the league 11 times in field goal percentage and my lifetime average was 54 percent. There are five billion guys out there now shooting over 54 percent."

Changed, too, are the playing conditions. "Can you imagine playing when your hands are so cold and the ball is hard as a brick?" asks Chamberlain. "I can remember going to Detroit and playing in the old Detroit Arena and there's about 3,000 people in this big old huge thing. Every time they opened the door, the wind blew through."

"I can remember vividly Paul Arizin, who was one of the greatest players ever, going like this — he blows into his hands as if to warm them — and the smoke is blowing out of his nose."

"Guys were shooting 37 percent, these were great shooters," he said. "People look at that today and say, 'Is that a basketball player or was he on a blind team?' They don't know how to put that into perspective. It makes a big difference."

Another big difference is travel. "We traveled and played on the same day," Chamberlain said. "How about flying out at 7 o'clock in the morning and playing in Los Angeles? You can't fly all day long and play at night."

"And we flew coach. . . big 7-footers sitting up there like this [knees to chest]. 'Hi, Wilt, let's play some cards.' Can you imagine that?"

Chamberlain, who these days plays a lot of beach volleyball, laughs deeply. "I wouldn't trade my time for this, no way, no how," he says, dismissively. "They've built up the moni-

ty and the hype so much, and they trade players around like you can't believe."

The NBA two decades ago was a close-knit group, he says. "We had a closer and better time as athletes doing our work than I think these guys do. That's because these guys don't know where they're going to be tomorrow."

In 1974, the year after he retired, Chamberlain co-wrote a story in Sports Illustrated that said: "It may not sound humble to say it, but I think my impact on basketball will be everlasting."

He also noted that he was the first athletic 7-footer who could run the court and who was agile enough to become an offensive weapon. His statistics weren't bad either — he once scored 100 points in a game, averaged 50.4 points per game one year and a 30.4 career scoring average.

"I think we should put that in a time capsule and bury it," said the hall of famer. "I think that I was a little bit before my time, so therefore I had an influence," he said. "But I also think a great many people could never fully appreciate what I was doing because there was nothing to compare it to."

Not that he likes comparisons. "Here's something that burns Wilt Chamberlain — when I listen to these various announcers doing the color for college or pro games. They say, 'Oh, Patrick Ewing blocked that shot like Bill Russell used to block shots.' These people have never seen Wilt Chamberlain or Bill Russell play basketball. They're just parroting what they heard somebody else say."

During his years in the NBA, the Boston Celtics won 11 championships behind Russell, another intense center. But so much has been made of Boston's domination, Chamberlain said, that Russell's performance has been magnified.

"You hear about all those big confrontations between Bill Russell and Wilt Chamberlain. . . There were no confrontations," he said. "I scored more points against the Celtics than anybody else, and there were three and four people playing me, not just Bill Russell."

"Nobody really cares about that, it's not important. But I care because it's something that's personal to me. We all want to get credit for what we've done."

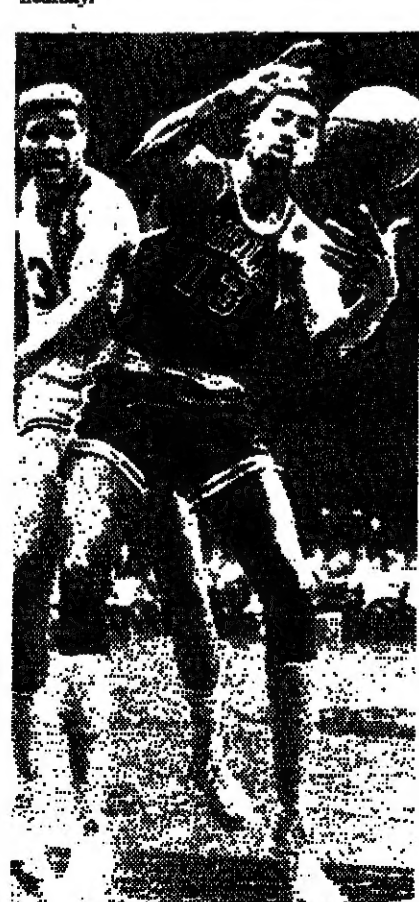
Despite the Celtics' success, Chamberlain's teams were carving out a record that would have been lauded in any other era. In his 14 years in the NBA, Chamberlain took his teams to the playoffs 13 times, twice winning titles. The first came in 1966-67 with the Philadelphia 76ers, the second in 1971-72 with the Los Angeles Lakers.

But the Celtics almost always seemed to be

the nemesis of Chamberlain-led teams, beating them twice in the championship series and five times in the conference finals. Three times, a series was decided by a seventh game that Boston won by either one or two points.

Chamberlain was the NBA's all-time leading scorer until Kareem Abdul-Jabbar of the Lakers broke his mark of 31,419 last April 5 in a game against Utah. "Kareem breaks my scoring record and he gets a brand new Mercedes, a \$65,000 car," Chamberlain says with a laugh. "It's one of 105 records that I owned and nobody ever gave me a popsicle."

Nevertheless, he says he's grateful for all he did get. "The only thing unfortunate was that it wasn't 20 years later, so they could have it all down on videotape so people could see for themselves who blocked the most shots and how they did it. All you have to go by now is hearsay."



Wilt Chamberlain, rebounding in 1967.

## SCOREBOARD

## Basketball

## NBA Standings

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

## Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	7	1	.875	—
New Jersey	6	4	.600	2
Philadelphia	5	5	.500	2 1/2
Washington	2	8	.200	5 1/2
New York	1	9	.111	6 1/2

## Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	7	4	.636	—
Detroit	6	5	.545	1 1/2
Atlanta	5	6	.455	2 1/2
Chicago	4	7	.364	3 1/2
Cleveland	3	8	.273	4 1/2
Indiana	2	9	.182	5 1/2

## WESTERN CONFERENCE

## Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	7	2	.778	—
Denver	6	3	.667	1 1/2
San Antonio	5	4	.556	2 1/2
Utah	4	6	.400	3 1/2
Dallas	3	7	.300	4 1/2
Sacramento	2	8	.200	5 1/2

## Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
L.A. Lakers	7	1	.875	—
Portland	6	2	.750	1 1/2
L.A. Clippers	5	4	.556	2 1/2
Golden State	5	5	.500	3 1/2
Seattle	4	6	.400	4 1/2
Phoenix	3	7	.300	5 1/2

## WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

	W	L	Score
Detroit	101	98	101-98
Milwaukee	101	98	101-98
San Antonio	101	98	101-98
Phoenix	101	98	101-98
Portland	101	98	101-98
Golden State	101	98	101-98
Seattle	101	98	101-98
Phoenix	101	98	101-98

## Hockey

## NHL Standings

## WALDES CONFERENCE

## Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	12	3	0	24	68	39
Washington	8	6	2	18	65	54
N.Y. Islanders	7	7	2	16	52	53
N.Y. Rangers	8	8	0	16	61	54
New York	6	7	1	13	59	53
Pittsburgh	5	8	1	11	54	64

## Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Boston	10	5	1	21	78	50
Buffalo	10	5	1	21	64	47
Calgary	8	6	1	18	64	64
Hartford	8	7	0	16	58	60
Montreal	7	7	2	16	65	67



